

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 75-84 (24-25). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 73-80 (23-24). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-84 (21-25). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 66-82 (19-24). CLEVELAND: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (21-24). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (21-24). Yesterday's temp. 66-78 (19-24).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria 1 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 12 S.P. Luxembourg 13 L.F.
Denmark 2 D.K. Norway 13 G.
France 10 F. Portugal 13 K.
Germany 1 D.M. Spain 13 M.
Greece 10 G. Sweden 13 S.K.
India 10 I. Switzerland 13 S.P.
Iran 10 I. Turkey 13 T.
Italy 10 I. U.S. Military 13 U.S.
Japan 10 J. Yugoslavia 13 Y.

No. 27,834

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STEADY TED—Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has stayed away from Democratic party convention, steadying bicycle for sister-in-law Ethel yesterday in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Protestants March Today

4 Die on Eve of Ulster Parades

BELFAST, July 11 (AP).—Four men died today from separate shooting incidents as tensions mounted over the big Protestant parades in Northern Ireland tomorrow that threaten to touch off widespread clashes with rival Catholic mobs.

Police banned all traffic from the center of the capital tonight. They cordoned off downtown streets in an attempt to head off bomb and gun attacks on the eve of the traditional July 12 parades, potentially the occasion for the worst communal violence of the year.

The British Army stepped up its troop strength as a further precaution.

Two young civilians and a British soldier were slain today in sporadic outbreaks of gunfire. The fourth victim, hit by sniper fire Sunday, died today in a hospital. Two bomb attacks in Londonderry today damaged property; no casualties.

Armored Units

The British garrison holding the line between Catholic and Protestant private armies was reinforced by the arrival of 1,200 troops, including two armored units. They brought the total of British troops here to 17,000, the highest in three years of sectarian battles and guerrilla war in Ulster.

Bombs and gun battles erupted in Belfast and other towns today.

A young man was found here bound, gagged and shot four times, apparently the victim of a guerrilla execution squad. Later today a 17-year-old youth was found slain here from a single gunshot wound in the head.

The British soldier shot dead in Londonderry this afternoon was the first trooper killed since the start of the Protestant parades called off their cease-fire "midnight Sunday." The trooper was gunned down in a Catholic area where he was investigating a bombing incident.

With police and part-time soldiers, the security force in the city now numbers a record 17,000.

Their immediate job is to head off clashes when tens of thousands of Protestants march in the city tomorrow in annual parades.

Andretti Faces

Confidence

Not in Senate

ROME, July 11 (Reuters).—A vital confidence debate opened today in the Italian Senate on the country's new center coalition government. The regime is expected to gain no more than a slender majority when the vote comes later this week.

On Friday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Giulio Andreotti's administration passed its first parliamentary test with a majority of 41.

But the coalition—composed of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and right-of-center Liberals, supported by the Republicans—commands a much smaller majority in the Senate.

Most calculations give Mr. Andreotti a maximum majority of seven votes in the ballot, which is expected Thursday. The coalition's theoretical majority is 10 in the 320-seat house. But Christian Democratic Senate President Amintore Fanfani will not be voting. Two other Christian Democratic senators are ill and will be unable to attend the debate.

celebrations of the Battle of the Boyne. To Protestants, these marches are a demonstration of their determination to stay British and keep out of a united Ireland. Most Catholics regard them as a provocative display.

Despite the military buildup and the continuing violence, a security source insisted that British policy remained one of defeating the outlawed IRA by political means rather than armed assaults.

As the British see it, the IRA's decision to end its 13-day cease-fire was forced by fears of split-

ting the organization and losing control of extremist splinter groups.

"They had to open fire to stay in charge," the source said. "Once the leaders give up violence, their members move out."

William Whitelaw, the British administrator in Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast today to oversee the security buildup surrounding the July 12 parades.

Both government and IRA sources discounted a report that he had renewed talks with IRA leaders aimed at a resumption of the cease-fire.

World Chess Championship

Fischer Fights for a Draw; Was Late to First Match

By Stephens Broening

REYKJAVIK, July 11 (AP).—Bobby Fischer, the chess player with the world championship match with Boris Spassky of Russia, a man who has never lost.

The game was adjourned at 21:34 GMT, after 40 moves had been played. The experts concurred that Fischer would have to fight for a draw. The game will be continued at 1700 GMT tomorrow.

Before the players separated tonight, Spassky wrote his 41st move on a sheet of paper, sealed it in an envelope and gave it to referee Lothar Schmid, of West Germany.

Tomorrow afternoon Schmid will open the envelope and make Spassky's move for him.

The American began his game cautiously, seeking to simplify through an exchange of material, a tactic he usually does not use.

Then, late in the game, the first of the 24-game series for prize money of \$300,000, Fischer attempted a win with position and material in harmonious balance between the two men.

Fischer lost a bishop for two of Spassky's pawns.

After three and a half hours of play, Spassky had a king, three pawns and a bishop. Fischer had five pawns and his king.

Experts considered that from then on, he had to struggle for a draw he could have had 15 moves earlier.

U.S. grand master Robert Byrne said, "Fischer is going to have trouble making a draw. I don't see how Spassky can lose."

Breaking It Open

The loss of his bishop was typical of the American. It was an attempt to break the game open, avoiding a standoff. In the attempt his bishop was trapped. It could not have come as a surprise to him.

What surprised expert observers was Fischer's cautious play in the opening and middle games. Experts from five countries said it appeared that Fischer was trying to force a draw and a split point for the first game.

The result after one hour and 45 minutes of play was that at 20 moves each Spassky and Fischer had traded two pawns, their queens, a knight apiece and bishops of the same color.

They then still had more than three hours of possible playing time, but the experts crowding the 2,500-seat Sports Palace saw no advantage in either's position.

The beginning of what was to be the match of the century was a dull one, in the experts' view, but given the brilliance of the competitors, surprises were expected further along in the match.

At the start of the game, Spassky was seated alone at a table.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Elapsed time: white 65 minutes, black 55 minutes.

36. P-K4 K-Q4

37. B-K3 K-K5

38. B-B3 P-B3

39. P-KT6 B-B4

Elapsed time: white 120 minutes, black 110 minutes.

40. K-K4 P-B5

Game adjourned.

Kennedy Is Seen as Top No. 2 Choice

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).—On the eve of Sen. George McGovern's likely nomination for president, senior aides said today they regard Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as the South Dakota senator's top choice as a running mate. But there is surprisingly strong backing for labor leader Leonard Woodcock.

This is the substance of an assessment based on a series of interviews in which the advisers were asked to list the three most likely McGovern choices if, as expected, he wins the residential nomination tomorrow night.

Besides Sen. Kennedy, the interviews showed considerable backing for three senators—Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Philip A. Hart of Michigan and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut—and for Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida. Sen. Ribicoff and Gov. Askew have said they are not interested.

Sen. McGovern's campaign manager today said, "The list has fewer than five names on it at this point."

Gary Hart told newsmen that Mr. Woodcock, United Auto Workers president, also is on the list.

Field Broadened

An aide said today that Sen. McGovern's discussions with Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie have broadened the field of those under consideration somewhat, but that those listed earlier remain the top contenders.

Thomas P. Eagleton, of Missouri, said in an interview that he has been told by McGovern aides he is one of three leading contenders, along with Sen. Nelson and Sen. Hart, for the nomination. McGovern aides confirmed that Sen. Eagleton is one of those under consideration.

Mr. Woodcock, who discussed the vice-presidency with Sen. McGovern a week ago, was asked in an interview today if he would accept the No. 2 spot. "It would depend on all the circumstances," he said, adding that he expects Sen. McGovern's foes in the labor movement to swing behind him in the fall campaign against President Nixon.

Mr. Hart said there was a good chance that Sen. McGovern would offer the No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket to Sen. Kennedy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

U.S. Has Tentative Formula For Debt Payment by Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NTT).—The Nixon administration has worked out a tentative formula to persuade the Soviet Union to pay World War II Lend-Lease debts in return for U.S. government credits and equal tariff treatment by this country, Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson announced yesterday.

He said the first meeting of the Soviet-American Commercial Commission would be held between July 20 and Aug. 1, and stressed that the unresolved Lend-Lease question remained the main barrier to reaching an overall trade agreement between the two countries.

He would not go into detail on the state of the Lend-Lease negotiations, which began in Washington in April, continued in Moscow during President Nixon's visit in May and are due to resume in Moscow on July 20 concurrently with the commission meetings.

But well-placed administration officials said that the situation is this:

The talks began with the United States asking about a billion dollars in payment and the Russians countered with an offer of \$300 million. The two sides have narrowed differences on the principal to about \$600 million. But there are differences over the terms of payment.

British Terms Cited

The Soviet side, insisting that it should get the same treatment as the British did after the war, have held out for 3 percent interest over 30 years. The United States countered that such terms were acceptable at the end of World War II but were not adequate today. It has asked for 8 percent interest over the same period.

In addition, the Soviet side has



NOMINEE-APPARENT—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota relaxing in Miami Beach as convention decisions and, quitting contenders reportedly gave him enough delegate votes to win first-ballot nomination as the Democratic candidate for President.

Young, Poor, Black Democrats Up Front

Pros in Back Seat at Convention

By Chalmers M. Roberts

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (WP).—"Being a former cabinet member plus 15 cents will get you a cup of coffee," said co-postmaster General J. Edward Day. And so he joined the Sponsors' Club, that four-figure contributors' list, to get a seat at the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Day is more philosophical than most in the small ranks of old-timers who have shown up here for something of a last hurrah as their party has gone over to the young, the poor and the

black of the new politics, as many of them see it.

Some of the ex-kingmakers are hiding out. AFL-CIO president George Meany, 77, pronounced it "the craziest convention I've ever seen" huffing and puffing on his anti-McGovern cigar. For hours nobody was sure whether Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley was even in town for his potential humiliation at the hands of this convention.

Ex-Sen. William Benton made it as a Connecticut delegate, but W. Averell Harriman, a Muskie backer, was beaten by a 19-year-old McGovernite when he tried to win a delegate's seat. Sunday night the two millionaires were seen vainly trying to find a taxi outside the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Good Old Days

The Fontainebleau lobby has been a sea of the new politics, with old pros like James H. Rowe providing an occasional gray hair. Mr. Rowe, the original anonymous White House assistant back in the Roosevelt era, has had a tough time this year. An old supporter of Hubert H. Humphrey, he went to work for Edmund S. Muskie when Sen. Humphrey told him he did not intend to run. Now Mr. Rowe has been roaming the corridors telling one and all what a disaster McGovern nomination would be and how ridiculous it is for the Democrats to so forget the good old days—and the good old pros.

But Joseph Rauh, the civil rights pro and veteran of many a convention crisis, has been radiant in passing out word of the certainty of Sen. George McGovern's nomination. He rode down from Washington on Sen. McGovern's plane, kicking around names of potential vice-presidential candidates.

Some of the old-timers have found refuge in the Democratic National Committee. One such is former Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, who got bumped for an at-large delegate seat by Mayor John Lindsay and so is here as head of the Nationalities Group, now grandly renamed the All-American Council. Leonard Marks, head of the U.S. Information Agency in the Johnson years, exhibited a fistful of precious Convention Hall seats he was in charge of getting for fat-cat com-

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Wallace Set For Battle On Platform

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern clinched the Democratic presidential nomination today when his two chief rivals, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, bowed out of the race.

But the South Dakota senator's victory actually was assured just before dawn when he recaptured 151 disputed California delegates in a convention vote that upset an earlier Credentials Committee decision.

The few delegate votes he then needed to go over the top came his way as a fearful Sen. Humphrey stepped down, releasing his delegates to go where they wished. That way, of course, was to Sen. McGovern, although the former vice-president did not endorse Sen. McGovern.

Sen. Muskie quit next, appealing for unity among once warring Democrats, and he said he would work to help Sen. McGovern win.

Two other rivals, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, stayed in the race. Gov. Wallace's campaign manager said the crippled governor would attend the second convention session and speak in behalf of his platform recommendations.

Meanwhile, among organized labor, there was bitterness at Sen. McGovern's rise to the top and Sen. Humphrey's fall. A spokesman for George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said: "If they had their preference we would have no President for the next four years."

Sen. McGovern's display of organizational muscle came when he recaptured the disputed California delegates at the peak of a tumultuous session on credentials that ended just before dawn today.

The McGovern camp then failed in an effort to engineer a compromise to seat both Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and a heavily pro-McGovern group of Illinois challengers.

The convention then voted to cede the powerful Chicago mayor in a move expected to have far-reaching consequences, both throughout the party and in its fall campaign.

It took two votes, both decided by large margins than expected, to settle the California credentials dispute.

First, the McGovern forces overturned by a vote of 1,618-28 to 1,388-22 the Credentials Committee's decision—which had been

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WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION—Israeli Maj. Gen. Rechavam Ze'evi (right), chief of Central Army Command, testifying in Tel Aviv court yesterday that he ob-

tained confession from Japanese terrorist Kozo Okamoto (left) by promising him "my revolver with one bullet" to commit suicide, but did not intend to keep his promise.

Bomb Blast Wounds 11 at Israeli Depot

TEL AVIV, July 11 (UPI)—A grenade exploded in the central bus station of Tel Aviv today, wounding 11 persons, police said. It was the first guerrilla incident in the nation's biggest city in nine months.

A police spokesman said that about 300 Arabs in the area were rounded up and brought into police stations after the explosion in the men's washroom. The roundup was intended to prevent further attacks, he said. The spokesman said, "But there was really no need for it."

He said that almost all would be released within a matter of hours but that "20 or 30" would be held for questioning.

"We don't even have a concrete suspect," the spokesman admitted. All the wounded suffered minor injuries and nine were released after treatment at a hospital. The two others required more extensive treatment but would not be hospitalized, he said.

Police and troops cordoned off the streets near the bus station and police controlled the departure of buses.

The outdoor station, in the southern section of the city, nearly always is crowded.

The explosion was the first guerrilla incident in Tel Aviv since Nov. 11, when a bomb exploded aboard a bus after its arrival from Tiva on the northern coast. Two passersby were wounded.

In Airport Massacre Probe Israeli General Says He Made Suicide Deal With Japanese

RISHON LE-ZION, Israel, July 11 (UPI)—An army general testified today that he signed a pact with Kozo Okamoto offering him a gun and a bullet with which the young man could kill himself in exchange for information about his part in the Lydda Airport massacre. The general called his move a "brainstorm."

The military court trying the young Japanese for his life ordered Maj. Gen. Rechavam Ze'evi to produce the pact today. It was signed following lengthy questioning immediately after the attack in which 26 persons were killed and 79 were wounded.

Gen. Ze'evi, chief of the army's Central Command, led the military investigation into the assault by the three-man Japanese suicide squad, Okamoto is the only survivor and has admitted his role in the attack.

"I think that after six to seven hours of one-sided and nerve-racking investigation, I had a brainstorm that, maybe in order to make him talk, we must take completely different techniques, different than those customary in similar investigations," the general testified.

World Chess Title Play On In Reykjavik

(Continued from Page 1)

Okamoto, who at that time referred to himself as "Mr. Namba of Japan," did not confess until June 6, Mr. Kritzman quoted his client as saying in the confession, "I was in a state of ecstasy, absence of mind in a strange ecstasy" during the massacre. The court has not ruled on the admissibility of the confession.

The three lieutenant colonels conducting the trial decided, after 90 minutes of deliberation, to deny a defense request for a psychiatric examination, on the grounds that Mr. Kritzman could not prove that his client was insane and because "Okamoto himself said he was a normal person of sound mind and did not want an examination."

U.S. Formula On Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

by Nixon administration officials would include the settlement of the Lend-Lease debt at a figure large enough to satisfy the administration but with an interest rate low enough to meet Soviet objections.

One White House aide said that, instead of announcing that agreement was reached on \$600 million at 2 percent over 30 years, the two sides might simply set a flat figure to be paid in 30 equal installments, without reference to an interest rate.

In addition, the administration would tell the Russians that if they agree to a Lend-Lease settlement, efforts would be made to secure most-favored-nation treatment from Congress. But if Congress fails to approve it in a certain period of time, the deal would be off.

At the end of World War II, the United States decided that Russia owed \$2.6 billion for civilian goods that were still in use and wrote off the cost of war material. But the United States asked only that Russia pay \$1.2 billion.

The two sides were \$500 million apart in 1960 when talks broke off—with the United States asking \$800 million and the Soviet Union offering \$300 million.

Democrats' Old Pros Are In Back Seat

Young, Poor, Black On Top at Convention

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tributors to the official convention book.

House Speaker Carl Albert, who four years ago made history as the convention chairman when he banged the gavel to break up a demonstration while "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was being played in the Chicago hall, is here this time simply as an Oklahoma delegate. He won't say whom he favors.

Rep. Albert, of Oklahoma, House majority leader Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, and House whip Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, turned up yesterday in a nightclub room turned convention press conference hall to fire a volley at President Nixon. The television cameras, who had been on hand an hour or so earlier for Sen. Muskie, did not bother to return.

Rep. Albert read a statement about "the outstanding record" of the Democratic Congress and the "unrelenting opposition" of Mr. Nixon on a long list of domestic issues. The prepared statement ended with an "I am confident" the voters will "return a Democratic Congress to Washington next year." To this he thought it wise to add "and will replace Mr. Nixon with a Democratic President."

Rep. Boggs, who has been a delegate to most of the Democratic conventions since 1940, did not even try for a delegate's seat this year. Because I didn't want to be elected, he said. He conceded that more congressional noses are out of joint this time than usual over who has a delegate's badge and over the prospective McGovern nomination.



BOWING OUT—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota embracing his wife, Marie, after withdrawing yesterday as a contender for the Democratic nomination.

McGovern Sure of Victory As Chief Rivals Withdraw

(Continued from Page 1)

engineered by backers of Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Muskie and Gov. Wallace—to deny Sen. McGovern his winner-take-all victory.

Then, by an even broader margin of 1,689.52 to 1,182.23, the McGovern forces defeated an attempt by a Florida backer of Gov. Wallace to challenge the parliamentary ground rules set by the presiding officer, Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

In the Chicago case, too, there were two votes as the McGovern side sought at the last moment to compromise—even though Mayor Daley's side said compromise was impossible.

His eyes brimming with tears, Sen. Humphrey withdrew from the race at a press conference, "after consultation with some of my closest friends and supporters I have determined that I will not permit my name to be entered in nomination at this convention. I am therefore releasing my delegates to vote as they wish."

"But my withdrawal from the presidential race is a withdrawal of candidacy only."

"It is not a withdrawal of spirit or determination to continue the battle that I've waged all of my life for equal opportunity for all our people, for social justice for this nation..."

"This has been a good fight. We've waged a good battle. We've done it within the rules of the game and we bow out now with the spirit of friendship and understanding, as a good Democrat, but above all, as a good citizen and a good family. Thank you very much."

In a statement issued by his headquarters, Sen. McGovern said Sen. Humphrey "leaves us all with a sense of poignancy, but most of all it reminds us of his 25 years' fight for human justice."

"For many years he has been my neighbor, my friend and my personal counselor. That relationship will continue."

Sen. Muskie, who started at the head of the Democratic pack going into the primaries, dropped out of the race with a promise to work "to insure" Sen. McGovern's election.

But the Maine senator did not commit the delegates pledged to him to any course of action at the convention's nominating session Wednesday. He said Sen. McGovern's selection as presidential candidate "avails only formal confirmation."

He said Sen. McGovern possessed resources of "enormous importance." He won the nomination, he added, despite enormous odds overcome by "skill, perseverance, dedication and plain hard work."

Sen. Jackson, saying he was staying in the race "all the way," said he was "concerned about who occupies the White House," and again expressed his reservations about Sen. McGovern as the party's candidate.

Meanwhile, the convention del-

egates headed into a second turbulent marathon session tonight to endorse a McGovern-oriented platform urging immediate withdrawal from Vietnam and spread-the-wealth tax reforms.

A major clash was certain over school-bus for racial balance. This and other potential roll-call votes seemed to guarantee a 12-hour session, or longer.

Backers of Gov. Wallace mounted a massive drive to turn the liberal, 28,000-word platform to the right, backing a bundle of eight conservative dissenting planks. But these seemed sure to be defeated by the confident forces of Sen. McGovern.

Gov. Wallace's campaign manager said the governor would appear at the convention and personally urge the convention to accept his views. He has been paralyzed from the waist down since he was shot by a would-be assassin on May 15 and he will enter the convention hall in a wheel chair.

The Wallace package alone guaranteed almost three hours of debate, and the platform proceeded to the race with all eyes on the keynote address by Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida and a report on the convention rules committee.

Vietnam Plank

Gov. Wallace's backers were supporting a minority Vietnam plank insisting on the release of war prisoners as a precondition to withdrawal. Delegates committed to Sen. Jackson backed another dissent, calling for a negotiated, simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. forces and release of the prisoners of war.

Other planks in the Wallace package called for guaranteeing the right to prayer in school; the power of states to impose the death penalty; opposition to a drastic gun-control law, far less radical tax reforms than those implied by the majority draft, and welfare changes based on work rules and screening of welfare recipients.

In last night's marathon session, the convention's agenda included a debate on the Wallace package, the convention agreed to drop credentials cases from six other states.

Connally Ends Trip, Criticizes McGovern Goals

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI)—Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally ended an around-the-world diplomatic mission today and called Sen. George S. McGovern "not the most attractive candidate" for the job he would play a role in President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Back from a five-week, 17-nation tour of Latin America and Asia as Mr. Nixon's emissary, Mr. Connally wasted no time in plunging back into the domestic political scene.

Asked at Andrews Air Force Base by reporters for his opinion about Sen. McGovern as the Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. Connally said: "In the light of some of his policies, he's not the most attractive candidate in the country, as far as I can see."

As to the likelihood that Mr. Connally, a registered Democrat, will bolt his party and run as Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Connally said, "As I read the tea leaves, that's not in my future."

But he indicated that he would campaign for the President, at least to defend the economic policies he helped draft during his year at the Treasury Department.

Kennedy Is Seen as Top No. 2 Choice

McGovern Advisers List Their Favorites

(Continued from Page 1)

sometime today. However, Mr. Hart said, there is no guarantee Sen. Kennedy will accept the position.

Mr. Hart was commenting moments after Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey withdrew from competition for the presidential nomination.

While his fellow Democrats were holding the first day of their national convention, Sen. Kennedy remained far from the Miami Beach convention site, at his home in Hyannis Port, Mass., but he stayed up late to see it on television.

Kennedy aides repeated steadfastly what the Massachusetts senator has said for weeks—he does not want and will not accept the vice-presidential nomination.

Sen. Kennedy and his three young children canceled a sailing expedition to Nantucket when winds kicked up, and went fishing instead. A family spokesman said Sen. Kennedy planned to camp on the beach with his children tonight.

A spokesman said Sen. Kennedy has had no telephone calls from any party leaders or candidates.

He has talked, however, with his wife Joan, who is in Miami Beach to appear at some fund-raising affairs, and two men from his Washington office, Edward Martin and Paul Kirk, who are there as observers.

Vacation Activities

Sen. Kennedy spent the opening day of the convention going about his summer vacation activities and said he will not visit the convention unless invited by the presidential nominee.

The interviews with the McGovern advisers were conducted both before and after his victory in last night's California credentials fight brought him to the brink of first-ballot nomination.

The clings Mr. Woodcock mentioned his Roman Catholic religion as well as his labor connections and compatibility on issues with Sen. McGovern.

Sen. Nelson, a close friend of Sen. McGovern, was seen as perhaps the most compatible of all with the South Dakotan. Sen. Hart was described by one aide as having strong support among labor and blacks as well as presenting a mature image and being a strong campaigner.

Sen. Ribicoff, who will place Sen. McGovern into nomination for the second time in four years, is Jewish. Sen. McGovern is seen as having difficulties in holding the normally Democratic Jewish vote. Gov. Askew has often been cited by Sen. McGovern as one of his top choices.

Others mentioned in the interviews by at least one adviser included two of Sen. McGovern's main rivals for the nomination—Sens. Humphrey and Edmund Muskie; Gov. Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin, and Sen. Frank Chabot of Idaho.

In spite of a possible offer to Mr. Woodcock, the elders of organized labor continued to raise the problem of forging Democratic unity behind the liberal senator.

"If they had their preference, we would have no president for the next four years," said a spokesman for George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

McGovern's force-menders sought out Mr. Meany, and also sought peace with the forces of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, denied a seat in the convention after decades as a Democratic power broker.

Trial Is Postponed

In Attack on Wallace

UPPER MERIDON, Md., July 11 (AP)—The state trial of Arthur Herman Bremer on charges stemming from the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace, was postponed to July 21. Wallace was shot May 15 in Laurel, Md., shopping center.

Prince Georges County Circuit Judge Ralph Powers granted a defense motion for continuance yesterday.

Ban on Highs For Chutists

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 11 (AP)—Drunk parachuting will henceforth be illegal in California under a bill signed by acting Gov. Ed Reinecke.

The bill also outlaws being high on liquor, narcotics or dangerous drugs while piloting a plane.

"Anyone who has participated in this sport, which has to be one of the most exciting in the world, knows that parachuting requires a clear mind and quick reflexes," Mr. Reinecke said in signing the measure. A news release described him as a former sky-diver.

Mr. Reinecke is acting governor while Gov. Ronald Reagan tours Europe as a special representative of President Nixon.

Woolworth Hair Sent To Jail For Assault

LONDON, July 11 (UPI)—A court sentenced an heir to the Woolworth chain store fortune to 15 months in prison yesterday for indecently assaulting a 29-year-old woman.

The judge called the sentence of two concurrent jail terms of 15 months against Anthony Hubbard "an act of mercy." Hubbard could have been sentenced to 30 months.

Hubbard was convicted of attacking Miss Rosemary Bird in his home near Petersfield on his 45th birthday last April. He was acquitted of charges of attempted rape.

But he said, "Come what may, I shall support my party. I have never bolted. I believe in a strong two-party system."

Truman Satisfactory

KANSAS CITY, July 11 (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, underwent the last of a series of gastrointestinal examinations at Research Hospital here yesterday. His condition is satisfactory, hospital officials said, but no date has been set for his dismissal.

500th Cosmos Orbited

MOSCOW, July 11 (UPI)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched the 500th spacecraft in its unmanned and secretive Cosmos program. This news agency said today. That, as usual, gave no details of the artificial earth satellite's mission beyond "continued exploration of space."

Argentine Grants Bolivia First 'Port'

BUENOS AIRES, July 11 (Reuters)—Landlocked Bolivia gained its first "port" Friday when the Argentine government formally ceded it 12 acres of land in the Argentinean river port of Rosario.

Rosario, on the Parana River 190 miles northwest of here, is more than 750 miles from the Bolivian border and the closest access the country has to the Atlantic.

Bolivian exports and imports will be channeled through the free zone, starting early next year.

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ALBUQUERQUE	71	69	Very cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	71	69	Very cloudy
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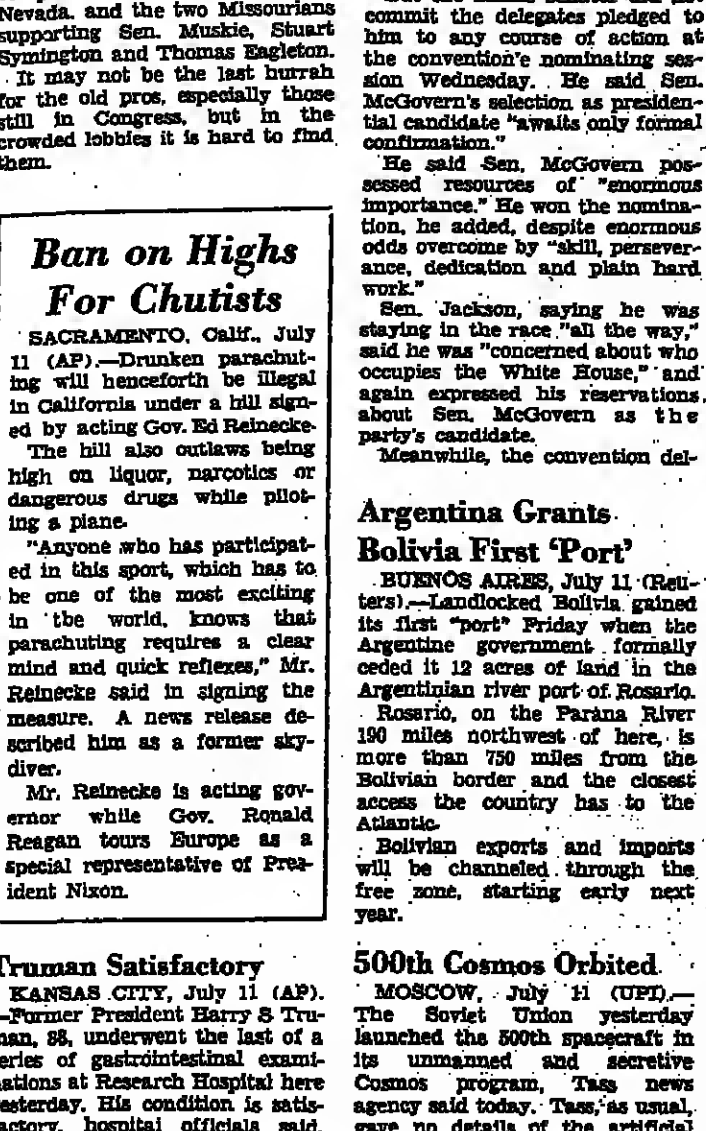
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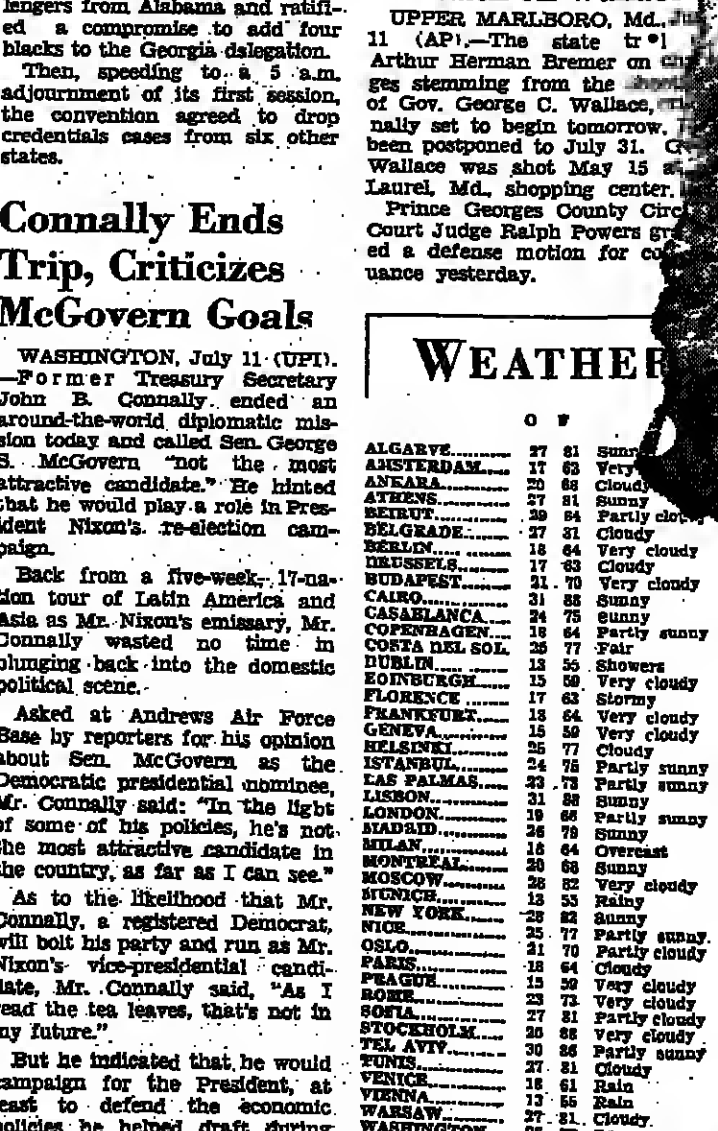
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POWER TO THE POOR—Clenching their fists, delegates to the National Welfare Rights Conference hold a demonstration outside the Miami Beach Convention Hall.

After Poor People's Rally

Protesters Rip Fence at Convention Hall

MIAMI BEACH, July 11 (AP).—About 500 demonstrators broke away from a rally last night and pulled down a portion of a fence on the perimeter of the Convention Hall as the Democratic National Convention opened inside.

A 60-foot section of chain-link fence was ripped down by youths who had been kicking at gates around the southwest section of the hall. About 300 police, armed with billy clubs, stepped into the breach when the fence fell and stood in a shoulder-to-shoulder wall, and the protesters momentarily backed off.

Minutes before, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had promised that his Poor People's Coalition would protest fully until their request for a convention seats was ruled in by the Democrats.

In most of the participants in Mr. Abernathy's group stayed in the demonstration area in front of the hall. They shouted, "Open the door! Open the door!" as they stood in a light rain.

However, as most of Mr. Abernathy's crowd of about 2,000 began dispersing, the 500-most of them while youths began kicking and clawing at the chain-link fence around the convention center.

Policeman Hart said that Miami Beach Police Sgt. Joseph J. O'Connell received a cut over the left eye when protesters tried to force their way into the hall. One person was arrested during the on-site assault on the fence.

"Within an hour, the demonstrators began to disperse as they were being tear-gassed," a spokesman for the police said. "Most of the poor people who were back in Resurrection City, where they were protesting, were not in the hall."

Mr. O'Connell said that the demonstrators were never designated as a threat to the convention, but that they were a "disturbance."

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GOP Seeks To Postpone Bugging Case

Harm to President's Campaign Is Cited

By Paul Valentine and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—The Committee for the Re-election of the President said yesterday that civil court hearings in connection with the break-in and attempted bugging of Democratic headquarters could cause "incalculable" damage to President Nixon's campaign.

In an unusual acknowledgment that the opposition could inflict a deep political wound, lawyers for the Nixon committee asked the U.S. District Court yesterday to postpone hearings on the Democrats' \$1-million dollar civil suit against them at least until after the Nov. 7 election.

Court hearings and accompanying publicity could deter the Nixon campaign workers, discourage campaign contributions, force disclosure of confidential campaign information and provide the Democrats with a reason to hold press conferences, the Nixon lawyers said.

These statements contrast with those of the former Nixon campaign manager, John N. Mitchell, who called the suit a "political stunt" when it was filed June 20.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien filed the suit against the Nixon committee and the five suspects arrested in the June 17 break-in just two days after it was revealed that one of the suspects was the security coordinator for Mr. Nixon's campaign effort.

First Amendment Cited

The suit seeks damages on the ground that the break-in interfered with the First Amendment rights of all Democrats.

In addition, Mr. O'Brien said that there is "a developing clear line to the White House" and cited what he called the "potential involvement" of a special counsel to the President, Charles W. Colson.

Mr. Colson was only indirectly linked to the break-in because of his recommendation that the White House hire Howard E. Hunt as a consultant.

Mr. Hunt's name was found in two address books belonging to two of the five suspects. An uncashed check made out to a Rockville, Md., country club and signed by Mr. Hunt also was found among the suspects' belongings. Mr. Hunt, a former CIA employee, has since been dismissed from the White House job and disappeared from sight.

The court papers seeking the postponement of hearings on the suit until after Nov. 7 were filed by the Nixon committee's lawyer, Kenneth W. Parkinson.

Such hearings would "allow Mr. O'Brien and the Democratic National Committee to utilize this lawsuit as a forum from which to accuse this committee of complicity in criminal conduct throughout the 1972 election campaign," he said in the brief.

The committee again denied any involvement in the break-in and said repeated mention in the news of the "coincidental employment" of suspect James W. McCord Jr., the former GOP security chief, would be particularly damaging.

Police Foil Hijacking of German 727

MUNICH, July 11 (AP).—Police overpowered an Algerian-born French citizen aboard a Lufthansa 727 jetliner last night after he threatened to blow up the plane unless he was given \$400,000 and a parachute, the airline reported today.

Authorities said Nouridine Bachall, 25, sent an extortion note written in French and Italian to the pilot of a Lufthansa jetliner en route from Cologne to Munich with 53 passengers aboard.

Bachall, who was described as being intoxicated, claimed he carried a bag of bombs and would blow up the plane unless given the money and a parachute with French and Italian-language instructions for its use.

When the plane landed at 9 p.m. in Munich, pilot Peter Heidt, 33, talked Bachall into releasing half of the passengers.

As the passengers filed out, three plainclothes policemen slipped into the plane and grabbed Bachall, who offered no resistance, authorities said. He was taken to Munich police headquarters and charged with air piracy.

A search of the aircraft and Bachall's belongings revealed no explosives, authorities said.

The extortion note demanded payment at Munich Airport of \$400,000 in \$1,000 bills. It said the airplane was then to be flown to Stuttgart, some 120 miles west, where the passengers would be released.

Bachall, who lives in Liège, Belgium, and is a native of Mosaghem, Algeria, added: "I will give my last order in Stuttgart."

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Spanish Law to Recognize Females as Adults at Age 21

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 11 (ONYT).—A major legal barrier to the equality of women in Spanish society is about to fall with Civil Code changes making them, like men, adults at the age of 21.

Parliament is removing from the code an article that, with certain exceptions such as marriage, specifically forbids women under 25 years of age to leave home and live independently without parental authorization.

The principal instigator of the change is a woman member of parliament, Maria Belen Landae.

Russians, Czechs Push for Pact on Chemical Arms

GENEVA, July 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia today urged the 25-nation Geneva disarmament conference to turn to substantive discussion of a treaty outlawing war gases and other chemical weapons.

The issue of chemical weapons is dominating the conference's current session, together with a proposed ban on underground nuclear testing.

Both proposals have been held up because of East-West disagreement over how the bans should be policed.

The Czechoslovak ambassador said international on-site inspections, such as the Western countries demand, are so complex in the field of chemical weapons as to be impractical.

He urged the conference to take as its basis for future talks a draft treaty banning chemical weapons of all kinds presented by the Soviet Union and its East European allies last March.

This provides for a complaint procedure to the United Nations Security Council, which could undertake its own investigation.

Soviet Ambassador Alexei Roshchin said the close relationship between chemical substances for military and peaceful purposes makes on-site inspection by international bodies "practically nonrealizable."

100 KPH Swiss Limit

BERN, July 11 (UPI).—A speed limit of 100 kilometers per hour will come into force on all Swiss roads except freeways on Jan. 1, the government decreed today. The law will be re-examined after three years.

3 Ministers Quit Greek Cabinet; Reshuffle Seen

ATHENS, July 11 (AP).—Three Greek government ministers, including the head of the nation's police, resigned yesterday in an apparent move to facilitate an impending government reshuffle by Premier George Papadopoulos.

An official announcement said that Mr. Papadopoulos approved the resignations of Education Minister Gerassimos Frangos, Public Order Minister Spyros Veilantitis and Deputy National Economy Minister George Carter.

The announcement said that the three quit for "private reasons."

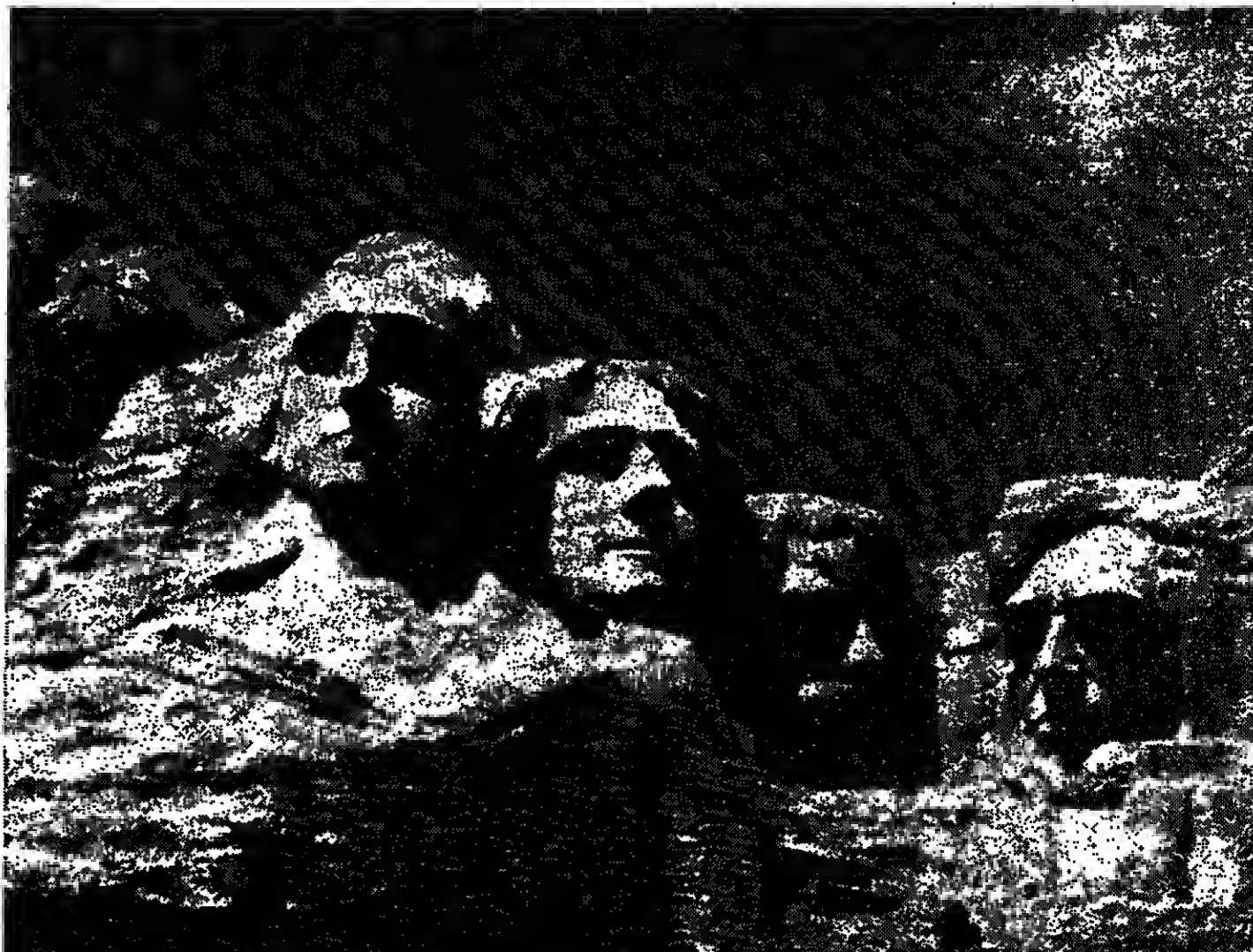
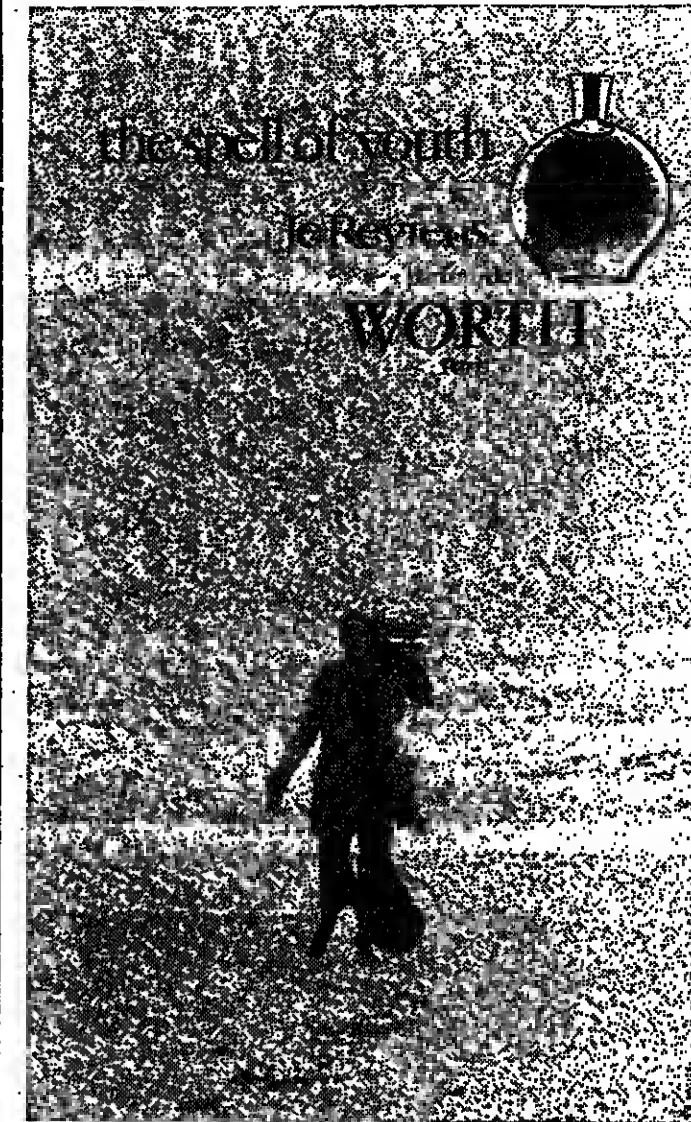
Deputy Premier Stylianos Fakatos was temporarily assigned to fill the public order post, which controls the nation's uniformed and secret police.

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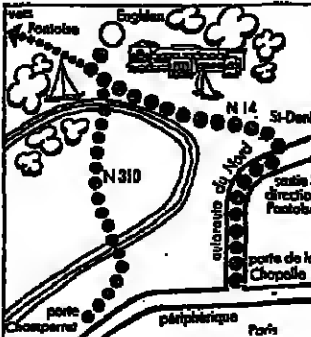
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Saigon Marines Are Airlifted Behind Quang Tri Red Lines

SAIGON, July 11 (AP)—Hundreds of South Vietnamese Marines were dropped behind enemy lines north of Quang Tri City today, and heavy ground fire shot down three of the American helicopters that flew them in.

The helicopters, flown by U.S. Marines from Seventh Fleet carriers, made their landings under escort of U.S. Army Cobra helicopter gunships.

"Initial action on the ground was hot as the South Vietnamese Marines moved off the helicopters and on to the offensive," said a Seventh Fleet announcement.

The crews from two downed helicopters were rescued, the U.S. command reported, but the fate of those aboard the other was not known. Field reports said a fourth helicopter may have been downed on the same mission.

No Contact Reported

It was not known here whether the helicopters had landed their loads of South Vietnamese troops before they were hit.

A Saigon military spokesman said he had no report the Marines had made contact with the enemy, and no casualty reports were issued.

The area the Marines assaulted is about 2-1/2 miles northwest of Quang Tri. It is just across the Thach Han River from the Quang Tri combat base. The base is a former U.S. Army installation that served as the South Vietnamese 3rd Infantry Division headquarters before the division was routed by the North Viet-

U.K. Freighter Blasted at Port In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, July 11 (Reuters)—Stewards apparently working for the Viet Cong planted time bombs that blew two holes in the hull of the British freighter London Statesman in the South Vietnamese port of Nha Trang yesterday.

The crew of 45 escaped injury when the blasts shook the 18,670-ton vessel an hour after midnight. Water flooded the engine room and one of the cargo hatches, sending the stern of the freighter to the bottom.

The London Statesman had brought a cargo of rice to Nha Trang, a third of the way up the South Vietnamese coast, from Calcutta, Texas. It was due to have sailed yesterday for Bangkok.

The ship's agents discounted first reports of the freighter being damaged by a mine. "The holes are more likely to have come from explosive charges attached to the hull of the ship," they said.

names, who took Quang Tri on May 1.

U.S. military spokesmen said two of the downed helicopters were twin-rotor CH-46s, which were able to return to South Vietnamese lines before going down.

The third, a CH-53, which can carry about 70 combat-equipped troops, was reported down in the battle area.

Tightened Grip

The assault by government Marines tightened the South Vietnamese grip around Quang Tri City. Marines are now pressing on the northern and eastern outskirts and airborne units are dug in on the southeastern and southern edges.

The Communists remain entrenched in the city despite heavy U.S. bombing, and the paratrooper efforts to penetrate the city have been stalled for five days.

The South Vietnamese claimed more than 300 enemy killed in fighting around the city today. Government casualties were put at six killed and 13 wounded.

Marines knocked out four tanks in the fighting and captured two more undamaged, a spokesman said. The airborne element claimed two tanks destroyed.

The Viet Cong's Liberation Radio announced the election of a 13-member People's Revolutionary Committee for Quang Tri Province to be headed by Le Sang, identified as a revolutionary since 1950.

The committee called for everyone to adopt the slogan "Each citizen is a fighter, each house a fortress." The broadcast accused the United States of killing hundreds of civilians in the bombing of populated areas of Quang Tri Province.

At An Loc

On another front far to the south, Saigon military sources said troops of the South Vietnamese 5th Division and Rangers who had defended An Loc were pushed out of the ruined provincial capital in a massive offensive as the siege went through its 96th day.

The forces in the town 60 miles north of Saigon were replaced by the South Vietnamese 18th Division and fresh Rangers carried in by U.S. and South Vietnamese helicopters, which evacuated the other troops.

In the air, the U.S. command reported that U.S. jets flew 188 strikes against North Vietnam yesterday, a sharp drop from the previous days. Bad weather was cited as the reason for the drop.

Most of the strikes were in the southern half of North Vietnam. Primary targets were fuel storage areas and a pipeline near the Communist Zone and the Laos border.

Hanoi Radio claimed six U.S. warplanes were shot down today in raids over North Vietnam. It claimed many U.S. pilots were taken prisoner.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the radio said, "the enemy planes were shot down today by four A-4s (Skyhawks)—we shot down by anti-aircraft fire."

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry charged in a statement that U.S. warplanes today attacked the dikes along the Thai Binh and Kinh Thiem Rivers in Nam Sach and Chi Linh districts of Hai Hung Province.

Red Paper Says U.S. Warplanes Dog Civil Craft

PARIS, July 11 (UPI)—A Soviet Aeroflot Il-18 passenger liner, on a regular flight from Moscow to Hanoi, changed its course over North Vietnam Saturday after being shadowed by U.S. Air Force Phantoms, and landed in Vietnam, Laos, the Communist newspaper L'Humanité said today.

The newspaper, in a report from Hanoi, charged that attacking U.S. planes tail passenger airliners to safely penetrate North Vietnamese air space.

L'Humanité correspondent Tadeusz Rowny's report was the first to allege such an incident involving a Soviet airliner and U.S. warplanes over North Vietnam.



Pope Paul VI receiving U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers in Vatican yesterday.

Rogers Says Pope Sought POW Release

ROME, July 11 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the Vatican and Pope Paul VI tried unsuccessfully several times to arrange an exchange of prisoners of war in Vietnam.

"They made several attempts, directly and indirectly, to see if there is some way prisoners could be exchanged," Mr. Rogers said. "So far, it has been to no avail."

Mr. Rogers met newsmen shortly after spending an hour with the Pope at the Vatican.

When the two men last met 13 months ago, Mr. Rogers asked the Pope to use his moral influence to try to persuade North Vietnam to agree to an exchange of war prisoners.

Mr. Rogers did not say how the Vatican and the Pope tried. Nor did the Vatican, which said only that the subject was raised during the meeting today.

Concern Over POWs

The Pope has been concerned about the fate of U.S. and other prisoners in North Vietnam.

The Pope told Hanoi in 1966 that it did not have the right to try captured American pilots as war criminals.

Mr. Rogers' call on the Pope was his last official engagement on a world tour of 11 nations on behalf of President Nixon. He extended it two days to brief Italian and Vatican officials.

The secretary's visit with the Pope was described officially as a private audience. A Vatican statement said that they reviewed the world situation, especially the conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, and said that the Pope expressed strong hope for a quick, negotiated settlement.

Mr. Rogers said that he saw signs of hope at the Paris peace talks, which will resume Thursday, partly because the bombing in North Vietnam and the mining of harbors had been "unusually effective."

On the Middle East, Mr. Rogers said that the only way to settle any problem was to discuss it.

"The Middle East is the only place where this [talks] has not happened," he said. "We are not in a position to impose a settlement and no other nation is."

Adm. Moorer in London

LONDON, July 11 (Reuters)—Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, conferred here today on defense questions with the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington and British military chiefs.

Six GIs Captured by Hanoi Appear in CBS News Film

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—CBS News broadcast filmed interviews from Hanoi yesterday with five American airmen hitherto listed as missing, and with a California Air Force captain so badly wounded he was photographed in his hospital bed.

Capt. Richard Logan Francis said nothing as he lay in bed at St. Paul's Hospital in the North Vietnamese capital, four of the others broadcast messages home and one, Capt. John Paul Cerak of New Jersey, gave only the information required by the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war.

"My name is John Paul Cerak," he said. "My rank is captain. My serial number is 146-36-3224. I was born on 23 November, 1944. I was shot down on 27 June, 1972."

The film, obtained through the Duma news agency in Tokyo, said the airmen were captured between April and June.

Describe Conditions

Four of them, seen on "CBS Evening News With Walter Cronkite," sought to reassure their families about their health and living conditions.

"Dearest Sue," said Capt. Charles Allen Jackson of Littleton, Colo., "the Vietnamese people are very kind in seeing to my injuries and are treating me very well. The bones in my arm should heal and I am in good health. I hope you will encourage others to speak up against this unjust war."

Capt. David Ryan Grant of Chattanooga, Tenn., said: "During my capture I was wounded in the right foot. The treatment has been satisfactory. I feel fine except for the foot. I love you and the boys very much."

"Dear Linda," said Capt. David Dingee of Homestead, Fla., "I have been well-treated. My health is good. Our shelter and clothes are adequate. Don't worry about me. I love you and the boys very much. I hope to get home to see you soon."

Capt. William David Beekman

Detroit Ordered To Buy 295 Buses To Desegregate

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—U.S. District Judge Stephen Roth ordered the Detroit Board of Education yesterday to purchase 295 buses to use in the first stage of a school desegregation plan this fall.

The order was in accordance with a recommendation by the 11-member panel he established to set up a tri-county metropolitan integration plan.

The buses are to be used in the first phase of the integration plan, with full desegregation scheduled for September, 1973.

Judge Roth said that the cost of the buses could not be considered an excessive expenditure, adding that 300 vehicles would have been needed to achieve a Detroit-only desegregation plan.

The Detroit school board warned yesterday that a proposed property tax increase, already defeated in May, may fall again when it goes to a vote next month. The probability of the defeat, it said, may require the board to ask for court-ordered financial relief in order to hold a full school year next fall.

Reagan Arrives in Spain

MADRID, July 11 (Reuters)—California Gov. Ronald Reagan arrived here today from Paris for a 30-hour visit to Spain as a special touring envoy of President Nixon. He will deliver a message from Mr. Nixon to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and hold talks with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

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Hanoi Leader Off to Paris Peace Talks

Tho's Departure Lifts Hope of Accord

HONG KONG, July 11 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's senior Politburo member, Le Duc Tho, left Hanoi for Paris today for the resumption of the Vietnam peace talks, raising fresh hope that the North Vietnamese prepared to negotiate an end to the war.

Mr. Tho, who has been associated with all previous secret negotiations in Paris, joins chief negotiator Xuan Thuy for what could be a vital session when the talks resume Thursday after a break of more than two months.

Despite North Vietnam's firm stand on the two key peace proposals—the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam by a fixed date and the immediate removal of the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu—U.S. hopes remain high that an early breakthrough could lead to peace.

Kissinger Prediction

Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser, said recently that the United States had reason to believe Hanoi is now ready to negotiate seriously to end the Vietnam war.

But Hanoi's public pronouncements give no grounds for such optimism.

Despite Hanoi's seemingly immovable position, observers here attach great significance to Thursday's Paris peace talks, which follow Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking last month and a trip to Hanoi by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

Hanoi insists that the only correct basis for a solution of the war is the Viet Cong's peace plan submitted to the conference a year ago.

Raids Discounted

Stepped-up U.S. air raids over North Vietnam in the past three months following the Communist offensive south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) appear to have had no appreciable effect on Hanoi's bargaining posture.

While admitting that the U.S. air strikes and naval bombardment have hurt North Vietnam, Hanoi remains adamant about its determination to fight "until final victory."

It was not immediately known if Mr. Tho would fly straight to Paris from Hanoi or pass through Peking and Moscow.

The North Vietnam News Agency, reporting Mr. Tho's departure, said only that he was for Paris "to continue to work at the conference."

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HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Tenders for the Supply of Road Maintenance Equipment.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has obtained a credit from the International Development Association (World Bank Group). The Ministry of Public Works will apply part of the proceeds of this credit to the purchase by international tender of road maintenance equipment which will consist of the following items in the approximate numbers quoted:

- Group 1. 20 Units Diesel Powered Dump Trucks. Capacity 3 cubic meters. GVW rating approximately 10 tons.
- Group 2. 4 units Diesel Powered Dump Trucks. Capacity 7 cubic meters. GVW rating approximately 18 tons.
- Group 3. 2 Units Wheel Loaders. Bucket Capacity 1.5 cubic meters. Operating weight approximately 8 tons.
- Group 4. 2 Units Motor Grader. Operating weight approximately 15 tons.
- Group 5. 1 Unit Tractor mounted bitumen distributor. 7,000 liter capacity with Low-Pressure heating system.

Equipment Manufacturers from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland should obtain tender documents from the Under Secretary, Ministry of Public Works, P.O. Box 1,022, Amman, Jordan. The final date for receipt of tenders is August 15, 1972. Requests for tender documents should be accompanied with a bank check or bank draft in the amount of Ten Jordan Dinars which will not be refunded.

محکمات الملحق

When the Talks Resume

As the negotiators prepare to gather in the former Hotel Majestic, at that table whose form represents the only concrete achievement of so many months of talk and bloodshed, there are the usual spate of hopeful rumors, the usual hard talk from Hanoi. But whether Vietnam will really continue to be harrowed by the Viet Cong's seven points, or whether they will somehow be dulled, or overlooked, or talked into the semblance of an agreement, remains to be seen.

The hard fact confronting the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong is that their offensive has not won decisive strategic or diplomatic success. It may have proved that Vietnamization has failed; that the South Vietnamese forces need American air strength if they are to confront the full power of North Vietnam. But that air strength has been forthcoming, brutally. Moreover, it has not provoked the kind of world reaction that alone might have made President Nixon change his course. Rather, despite the mining of the ports and the extended range of bombing, the United States has been able to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, and not breach the ties newly established with the People's Republic of China.

Nor was there in America any reaction matching the intensity of that provoked by the incursions into Cambodia and Laos. The American yearning to get out of Vietnam is still great and wide; it finds its fullest political expression in Sen. George S. McGovern's candidacy. But even on the still very doubtful assumption that Mr. McGovern will win through to the White House, he would not

take office for nearly six months—and in six months many more Vietnamese would assuredly die, unless there should be a settlement.

No one can be confident that such considerations would change the fundamental attitudes of the rulers of North Vietnam, or weaken the resolve of their people. But this is not the question: the United States is not fighting for assurances of the permanent continuance of the present Saigon government, any more than Hanoi is insisting on taking over that government immediately. Rather, the matter is one of what temporary arrangements can be made for South Vietnam to decide its own destiny, once there is a complete withdrawal of American air, sea and land power.

Surely, this can be arranged without further bloodshed. Surely President Nixon's most recent proposals—essentially, a ceasefire, an internationally supervised interim period, and complete American withdrawal—offer the best basis for detailed agreements. It is not so different from the seven points that North Vietnam would be unable to pursue hopes for reunification; the example of the two Koreas shows that far greater obstacles can at least be approached with reasonable confidence—and with no loss of life, nor additional destruction of national resources.

Vietnam has paid, and is paying, heavily for Hanoi's latest offensive, and the American response. Yet the terms for settlement are now worse—actually, they seem even more reasonable—than before. The sessions that begin tomorrow should acknowledge that fact, rather than concern themselves with debating points or moral attitudes.

The Grain Deal With Russia

The record \$750 million grain deal with Russia demonstrates that the benefits of the summit go beyond the significant but esoteric achievements of limiting strategic arms.

This is not to disparage the SALT accords, which were important in themselves and which plainly gave each side the political license and momentum to move ahead in trade. It is merely to note that a giant three-year economic deal has very conspicuous and popular implications. For Washington, it means—in an election year—more jobs and sales for farmers and grain movers. For Moscow, it means—at last—use of détente for the benefit of Soviet consumers, since the grain imports will go chiefly to improve the amount and quality of meat in the Soviet diet. No one who has seen the limited, stringy and expensive cuts in Moscow butcher shops can fail to be impressed.

Since President Nixon has sought to cast all dealings with the Kremlin in a general political context, it is not surprising that Henry Kissinger joined the secretaries of commerce and agriculture in announcing the grain sale. He said that in Moscow Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev had agreed to shoot for such a quick post-summit deal and "to use this advance then for broader relationships throughout the entire commercial field." To nail down these "broader relationships" will be the purpose of Commerce Secretary Peterson's own mission to Moscow later this month. He intends to cut

away at the knots long tied in Soviet-American trade by the uncompetitive costs of American shipping, by the Russians' unpaid lend-lease debt, by Soviet demands for credit, by American tariff barriers and the like. Success—or, more likely, progress—would help create a situation where American and Russian traders could do business on a "normal" basis, without having their economic decisions hindered by the old political obstacles. This will require, of course, not only executive negotiation but congressional action: removal of the existing discriminatory tariffs on Russian goods is the leading case in point.

The big grain deal goes far to fill in the trade gap so evident at the summit in May. We wondered then whether the failure to reach trade accords arose from a determination by President Nixon to hold back until the Russians had done more to "deliver" Hanoi. The administration insisted it was merely a matter of terms. At any rate, in the short space of six weeks the Russians have dropped their quest for what were in effect foreign-aid terms for grain purchases, and they have agreed to the going rates; moreover Mr. Peterson is about to be received for purposes of "broader relationships." This Soviet switch, if it is that, and the fact that the grain deal was announced on the eve of the resumption of the Paris talks raises the question of whether some advance on Vietnam has occurred. It will be intensely interesting to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watch Your Language

Youth—members of the generation that places so much importance on communication—seems to be in danger of abandoning language. Many young people now are writing a kind of code that signals, in an instant, just how high and big the speaker is or wants to be. This new language, sometimes colorful and expressive, is more often only flat and repetitive, filled with the same toneless superlatives, the same fuzzy adjectives. The words are few, not enough to fill a dictionary page, but enough to build a vocabulary around: trip, hassle, far out, dig, head, man, together, where I'm at, chick, dude, like (half-built bridge to a never-completed simile) and, of course, you know. "You know" speaks most elo-

quently for the growing non-verbal ineloquence. What it really means is "you know what I mean, so why should I bother to say it?"

Individual voices have become less and less identifiable in the great leveling-off process that attaches "wise" to the ends of nouns ("moneywise, happinesswise . . ."), "hopefully" to the beginnings of sentences and clichés like "generation gap" or "peer group."

"Communication," too, has become a cliché, but the problem of communicating is now a very real one. As the quality of language degenerates, so does the quality of communication—and the quality of thought.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vietnam Settlement?

Is the Vietnam conflict at last headed for a settlement? While nothing so far warrants such an affirmation, some facts or statements prompt one to seriously think so. In the first place, the remarks, cautious indeed but optimistic, made by Henry Kissinger, who asserted that North Vietnam will adopt "a new attitude" and "negotiate seriously" at the Paris Vietnam talks. Yet Mr. Kissinger's optimistic remarks contrast

strikingly with the attitude of Peking. Again, Chou En-lai restated with impressive strictness that the United States is the main obstacle to peace in Indochina. This is even more impressive since the head of Chinese diplomacy had a long conversation with Xuan Thuy before making his statement. But is it not usual for a good diplomat to speak strongly before negotiating?

—From France Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

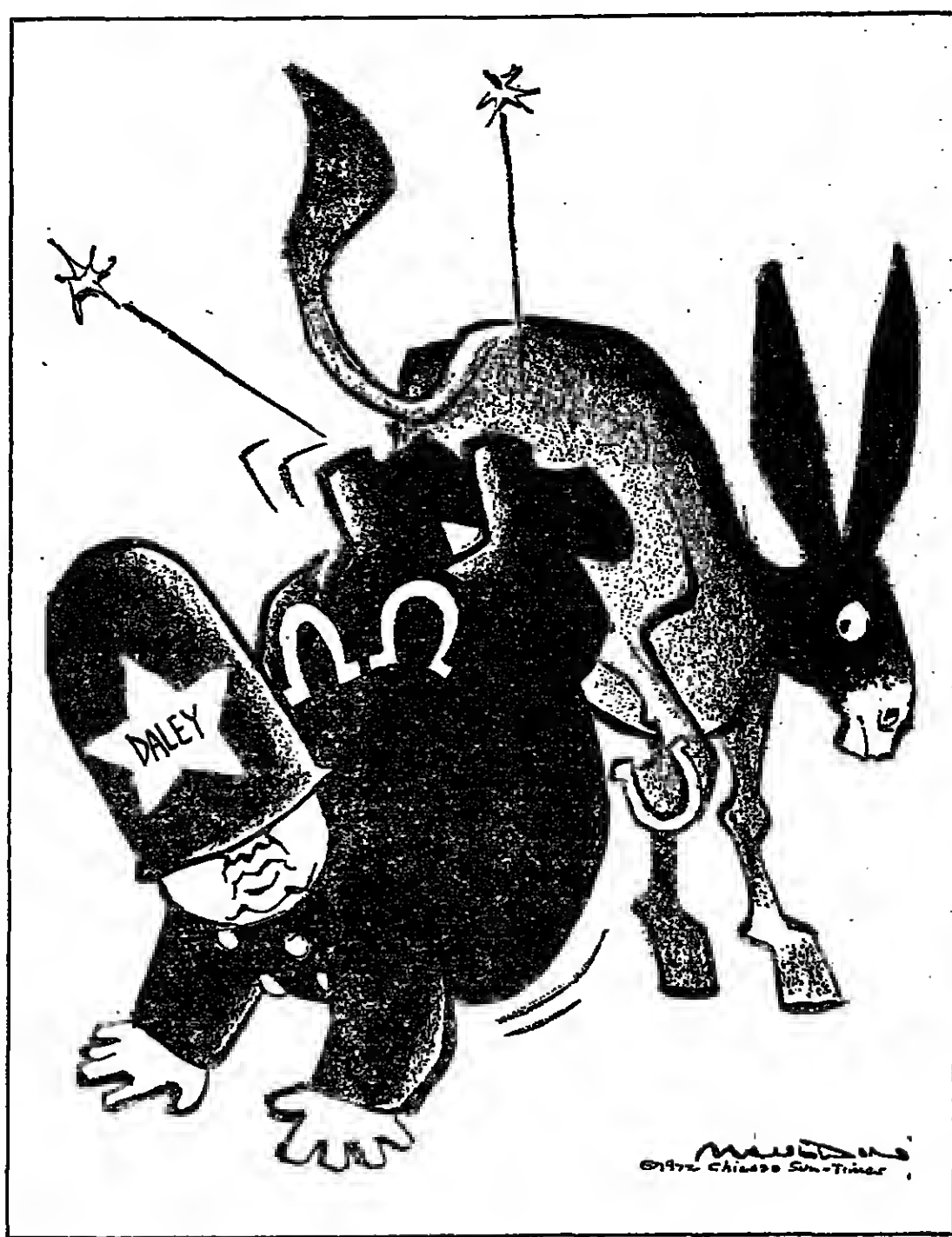
Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1897

PARIS—According to the Washington correspondent of that very Conservative English journal, the Morning Post, Mr. McKim's administration "attaches great importance to the representations of the Hawaiian government, to the effect that the Hawaiian Minister is seemingly convinced that there are grounds for fearing the Japanese government is arranging a coup by its naval forces at Honolulu."

July 12, 1922

NEW YORK—Several thousand wildly excited Negroes assembled yesterday and loudly cheered the plea of Marcus Garvey that the colored men of North America should migrate and form a republic in the land of their ancestors. "We wish to be president, congressmen, senators, governors, mayors," Garvey said. "The only way to solve the problem is for the Negro to create a government of his own in Africa."



View From the United Nations

By George Bush

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—From the vantage point at the United Nations one gets a rather concentrated dose of world opinion.

Right now there are two main points under constant corridor discussion. First, can the terms of war give way to a generation of peace? Second, do the successful visits of President Nixon to Moscow and Peking strengthen or detract from the utility of the United Nations?

On the first point, it is too early to tell whether the patterns of the fifties and sixties can now, in the seventies, be changed. But it is appropriate to say that great progress toward breaking the patterns has been made. President Nixon's landmark journeys to Peking and to Moscow—culminating in the historic agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union limiting nuclear arms for the first time—have established a firm base from which the major international powers can move toward a structure of peace. This structure is realistic and, for the first time, practical. It is a structure of peace based on carefully analyzed enlightened self-interest on the part of all the major powers.

Dubious

When President Nixon first took office, he correctly perceived that the way the United States was carrying out its commitment to South Vietnam had made both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China suspicious of our motives and dubious of our intentions.

Meanwhile, America's traditional allies suffered an erosion of confidence in the United States' long-run desire, or even ability, to help defend their interests.

Immediately after entering the White House, President Nixon directed that this country re-evaluate its role in world affairs. A new Vietnam policy was put into effect, a policy which will fulfill our responsibilities without seeming to threaten other nations with whom we must negotiate other crucial issues in the international community. Steps were taken to enter into a new China policy. The Soviet Union was approached with a new openness and a new sense of realism on the issues of Berlin, the Middle East and nuclear weapons. Our European allies were reassured of our commitment to them.

President Nixon said, "Listen more and lecture less." Now, three years later, after one of the most intensive periods of international negotiations in this century, the results are beginning to pour forth. Already they can be termed truly extraordinary. The United States is ending its role in Vietnam without sacrifice of its honor and responsibility. The People's Republic of China has been brought into its proper role in the world community. A ceasefire is in existence in the Middle East. A Berlin agreement has been reached. Negotiations with the Soviet Union have been concluded on such issues as the environment, health, international disputes at sea, trade and, most important, the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, both offensive and defensive.

I am not about to suggest that all the steps the President has taken have met with the approval of all the countries at the United Nations. I think it is fair to say that most of the countries at the

United Nations recognize in our foreign policy under President Nixon a willingness to innovate. They are apt to give credit to the President for his creed of "negotiation over confrontation."

Some home-front critics have suggested that our nation's security has been undermined by the steps the President has taken. Though there is undoubtedly some risk involved in any such agreement, there would have been a far greater risk to us and to much of the world in continuing to base our foreign policy on obsolete considerations that had validity in the past, but had subsequently been overtaken by events.

Our most treasured and respected allies do not feel threatened by the results of the summits at Moscow and Peking.

They are almost unanimous in their view that the trips will lead to a more peaceful world. They are reassured by the President's determination to keep a strong defense, for no matter how enthusiastic they are about the new agreements, they understand that without strength these agreements would have been impossible. Further, that without strength in the future, future agreements will be impossible.

Lastly, on the United Nations itself, some have criticized the President for "not using the United Nations" or for "going around the United Nations."

Arthur Vandenberg talked about "outside the United Nations," but inside the Charter. This phrase could apply to the President's trips. Most of my colleagues recognize that the UN will not be fully effective unless the major powers are in agreement.

Thus, any steps that move any of the major powers away from age-old differences and toward agreement will in the long run benefit the United Nations.

More Agreement

The United Nations has never come to grips with the Vietnam question—principally because Peking and Moscow, reflecting North Vietnam's strongly held view, have opposed UN action.

The United Nations was unable to stop the killing in the Indo-Pakistani war because the major powers were in disagreement.

It follows that the more agreement and understanding that

exists between the major powers, the better the chance for effective UN action.

It is fair to state that the President's visits had strong support at the United Nations. The members there, with all the diverse ideologies the world possesses, recognized that our President was reaching out as peacemaker to both the Soviet Union and Peking.

Differences will continue to divide the states at the United Nations, but when it came to support for the Peking or Moscow meetings, the world was almost as one in its aspirations; for the nations represented there saw a chance for peace and a chance for a stronger United Nations itself.

George Bush is U.S. representative to the United Nations. This article was written for the special features service of The New York Times.

Janus Among the Gunmen

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBURN, Northern Ireland.—The British military seem to have concluded ruefully, after their disagreeable three-year experience of the guerrilla conflict in Northern Ireland, that it is impossible to "win" an irregular or guerrilla conflict while at the same time following all the rules of traditional common law.

Within these restrictive terms, which the command here accepts and respects because it acknowledges "the army must do what the people want," it is considered that the only realistic objective from a military viewpoint is not "victory" but creation of a climate in which it is possible for politicians to make a settlement.

The current troubles in Northern Ireland are ugly but still on a small scale. The situation shifts spasmodically from incipient civil war to mini-civil war and back again. The fundamental purpose of the 17,000 British regulars sent here to support the local police seems to be to prevent the persistent crisis from tumbling over the brink.

Without Precedent

In certain respects, the military task is without precedent. It continually deals with two potential enemies—the majority Protestant and the minority Catholic, prodded into trouble by IRA gunmen who have denounced the informed, truce that had briefly reigned.

British forces seem to help one side, they immediately get more trouble from the other. The Tommy stationed in Ulster should have the two-faced head of Janus as well as the patience of Job. He is constrained by regulations on how he must protect himself with minimal freedom to strike out. As one officer in this headquarters-town said: "We don't want to start bashing against these people."

The IRA considers itself at the top of the elite as urban guerrillas but the British don't wholly respect this conceit. It is conceded the IRA are brave and audacious despite rather primitive training and equipment, but they are sometimes stupid in

Anti-Communism, Again

French Cabinet Shift

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—One can rightfully be shocked that in modern France, 1972, cornerstone of the European Economic Community, the government has decided that the only way to win the coming elections is—once again—to scare the people with anti-Communism.

For all the verbalizing, still, that is what the decision to replace Jacques Chaban-Delemas with Pierre Messmer comes down to. Once again, other issues will be forgotten and the election will be polarized into the Gaullists against the Communists and, goes the story, even the Frenchman who dislikes both, dislikes the Communists more.

It is a logical political analysis by President Georges Pompidou, and the name of the game is, after all, politics. But it is nonetheless a sad commentary on the state of democracy in France. To think that Gen. de Gaulle's paleontological recipes for dividing and conquering in this country are still the only way the Gaullists believe they can keep power is disturbing enough to deserve comment. By now the Gaullists should be able to run on their record.

Visited De Gaulle

In his book, "La Mort du Général de Gaulle," Jean Marais describes Mr. Messmer's visit to Colombey on July 16, 1969, shortly after De Gaulle left power. De Gaulle tells the present prime minister that, "In France, the legitimacy of power is born in the victories of her armies, in the defense of the nation." In a stirring passage he cites Clovis, Charlemagne, the Revolution and the Empire as examples of this as are the birth of the Third Republic and of the Resistance that culminated in Gaullism.

One can almost see Mr. Pompidou struck by this idea as he ruminates over the changes necessary for the elections next spring, and deciding that he must turn the elections into an anti-Communist defense of French institutions and society, De Gaulle's "defense of the nation." He would not become the man who presided over the end of the Fifth Republic.

But a campaign dominated by the one idea, victory through anti-Communism, the issues become forgotten. The mood of the people, the trends of French society, the growth of Europe, the desire for reform and change, all these things become subordinated in a campaign to save France from Bolshevism.

France deserves better than a choice between Gaullists and Communists. This polarization is an insult to the voter for he is not able to vote his conscience, but is asked to rally to the Gaullist cry—again—to save the nation. As Mr. Messmer told the main Gaullist party, the Union pour la Défense de la République, (the name itself says much) this week, "You are either on one side or the other."

The UDR, the country's largest party, had its reformists, and no longer than two years ago it looked as though Mr. Pompidou wanted to broaden the party and let

its roots grow into the center-center-left, creating a great social movement, open, broad, dynamic. But he has now turned away from this definition, given the party back to the row, orthodox base.

The party leaders themselves are ecstatic with the change, though there are strong reasons they should not be. But it reasons aside, the party leaders are making it known that they are comfortable with Mr. Messmer, and that the UDR mad is edging up for the coming election with the left.

Uncomfortable

The party was uncomfortable with Mr. Chaban-Delemas, his energy and his reforms, labor-oriented advisers and programs for a "new society," confused the party and made it suspicious. The limits of Gaullism have been known for a long time, whereas Mr. Messmer will make them clear.

The success of the UDR's election analysis depends on several things. It demands first of all that the Communist score works. Aware of this, the French Communists have just made number of basic concessions to the Socialists in order to create a new popular front for the elections with a more moderate tone. The success also depends on the continued weakness of traditional center. Mr. Pompidou is betting that candidates as Jean Lecanuet, Alain P. and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber will not be able to put together any credible alliance, will be squeezed to death between the two giants.

But even given both of these conditions, the UDR should be celebrating, for it is possible that things won't work out as the party leaders plan. One element that still must be accounted for is this country's second largest party, the Independent Republicans, led by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, his burning desire to be president.

A Smile

For Mr. Giscard d'Estaing now make it very clear that there are two Gaullist groups within the majority—the UDR, led by old soldier Messmer; and the Gaullism, anti-Communist, but modern, European, sensible, Gaullist, which is led by himself. Which will be more appealing in 1973? The cardinals just smile.

Mr. Pompidou doesn't care the Giscardists beat the UDR; they are both the arriving but quality as Gaullists; the UDR the others, clearly heretics. In fact, it is those insiders who think Pompidou wants the UDR, the "liberation" Gaullists which he never belatedly named, and there was no way to do it than to let Pierre Messmer as their chief.

If this analysis is correct, Pompidou, in appearing to given in to the Gaullists demand a return to orthodoxy, has dealt them a mortal blow.

Hope for Attrition

Likewise, they wonder if it is logical to hope for attrition in an urban guerrilla warfare when those selected cannot be for sufficient time or what information can be obtained when suspects are released soon by the intervention of the lawyers.

The technique of urban guerrilla fighting—which is a new advanced and better organized form of what once was called terrorism—is extremely difficult to combat in the larger cities of the West where, on the whole, governed increasingly liberal administrations.

This is recognized by the military who wish to preserve the traditional form of attrition, which most inhibits their modes of protection. One officer unhappily admitted: "Perhaps there isn't any solution to a guerrilla situation, urban guerrilla. It took us 15 years to pump them out of Algeria. I never, entirely succeeded. A way, it could spring up again."

To Cut Unfavorable Trade Balance Soviet Seeks to Expand U.S. Market

By Theodore Shabad
V. July 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, facing an imbalance of trade with the United States, is pressing a campaign to broaden the market for its goods.

Soviet trade experts plan to focus on the West Coast, where the Soviet Union has the largest trade deficit. The Soviet Union's trade deficit with the United States last year was \$1.5 billion, the highest in the world.

Soviet trade officials are planning a series of trade missions to the United States. The first mission, led by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, is scheduled for next month in Seattle.

Soviet trade officials are also planning a series of trade missions to the United States. The first mission, led by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, is scheduled for next month in Seattle.

Sets Date for Signing Trade Accords With EFTA

By ELSA, July 11 (Reuters).—Common Market tonight set the date for 22 as the date for signing of trade agreements with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries.

The agreements will create a free trade area covering 100 million people.

The agreements will be signed in London on July 22. The agreements will be signed in London on July 22.

Japan Seamen End Their Strike

TOKYO, July 12 (Wednesday) (Reuters).—The executive committee of the Japanese Seamen's Union today accepted an increased pay offer to end its three-month-old strike.

The government made the compromise proposal at a meeting last night with union officials and management.

The strike has tied up more than 1,000 vessels in 57 ports. They include 1,000 ocean-going ships, and represent 76 percent of Japan's merchant fleet.



RARE PAIR—Two all-white tigers were born in Hamid-Morton circus at New Jersey State Fair in Trenton on Saturday. They are being held by Carol Golden, who took over mother role when mama tiger refused to feed them. Their birth is quite an event. Only two other such tigers are known to exist.

Cuba Requests and Is Given Full Membership in Comecon

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP).—The eight premiers of nations in the Communist trading bloc, Comecon, today unanimously endorsed Cuba's application for full membership in the community.

The head of Cuba's delegation to the top-level meeting requested full membership for his nation in a speech to the premiers and their aides this afternoon.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said that the premiers "unanimously endorsed" Cuba's acceptance into the community, the Communist version of the Common Market.

Cuba has had only observer status in Comecon. The community is made up of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Cuba's economy long has been propped up by assistance from the Soviet Union and the island republic's admission to Comecon is not expected to cause any practical change in its economic orientation.

Membership, however, would give Cuba a vote in Comecon decisions and reflects the political accord between Cuba and the Soviet bloc following Prime Minister Fidel Castro's recent visit to Moscow and other East European capitals.

Mao Accords Japan Views Chou Statement Rare Meeting As a Key Step to Normal Ties

By Tillman Durdin
TOKYO, July 11 (NYT).—Japanese officials are pleased at Peking reports that China's Premier Chou En-lai has added his personal endorsement to earlier, less prestigious indications of China's readiness to establish relations with Japan.

Officials viewed the premier's statement made at a banquet in Peking Sunday night, as an encouragement of the new Japanese government's intention to promote normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, as an important step toward rapprochement between the two countries.

The statement was Mr. Chou's first mention of the new government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka since it was inaugurated last Friday.

Officials called attention to the fact that Mr. Chou, speaking at a dinner welcoming a Yemeni government delegation, made no mention of preconditions for establishing relations with Japan.

Over the last year, Peking has stipulated three conditions that Japan should meet if relations with China were to be normalized—recognition that the Peking government is the sole government of all China, affirmation that Taiwan is a part of China and abrogation of the peace treaty ending the Sino-Japanese war that Tokyo signed with Taiwan in 1895.

Japanese press reports from Peking in the last few days have mentioned these conditions but have been vague as to the time when conditions would have to be met. The dispatches are considered to have reflected Chinese government thinking.

This vagueness, coupled with the fact that Mr. Chou Sunday night omitted any mention at all of conditions, has encouraged Japanese officials to think that

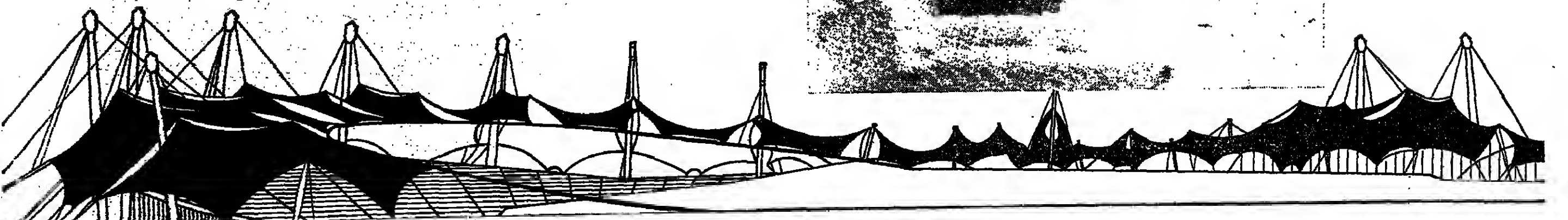
Ex-Nazi's Trial In Essen Halted

ESSEN, West Germany, July 11 (UPI).—An Essen court today indefinitely postponed the trial of former Nazi Horst Wagner, accused of aiding and abetting in the murder of 360,000 European Jews.

Dr. Volkmar Geymann told the court that Wagner, 63, was unable to stand trial because of severe pain in a hip. The prosecutor said Wagner was not unable but "unwilling" to stand trial.

According to the charges, Wagner served as head of the Foreign Ministry's "Jewish Section" from 1943 to 1945 and was responsible for keeping the mass exterminations secret.

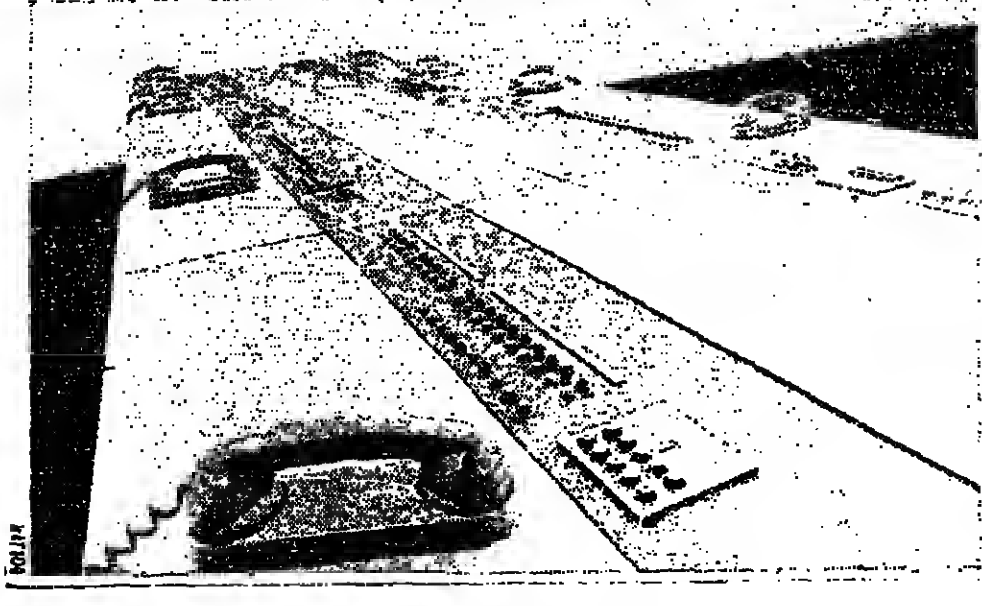
**We put the Olympics on the line
—in line with the installation
you may want tomorrow**



A million visitors expected to the 20th Olympic Games in Munich—and quite a few locals who are interested, too. Together, they will want a lot of information; the former, for a start, where they are to lay their weary heads. For them, Siemens has installed a special exchange for getting in touch with 180 hotels.

Nor is this the only Siemens telephone exchange set up for the Olympics. There is the one for the company that built the sports facilities. Another for the Organizing Committee—70 lines and 700 extensions. The PABX in the Olympic Stadium: this has 390 lines and 2450 extensions, and is linked to an information service staffed with real live young ladies. Elsewhere, recorded announcements are laid on, in German, English and French. The latest results, with commentaries. The program to come, with forecasts. Supporting events. Answers to standard questions. And all with the most up-to-date selection and transmission equipment, largely evolved by ourselves.

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July 12, 1972



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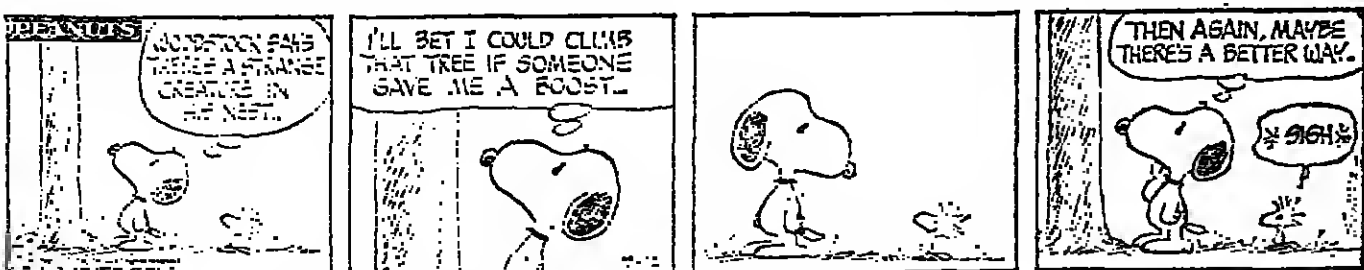
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(Continued on next page.)

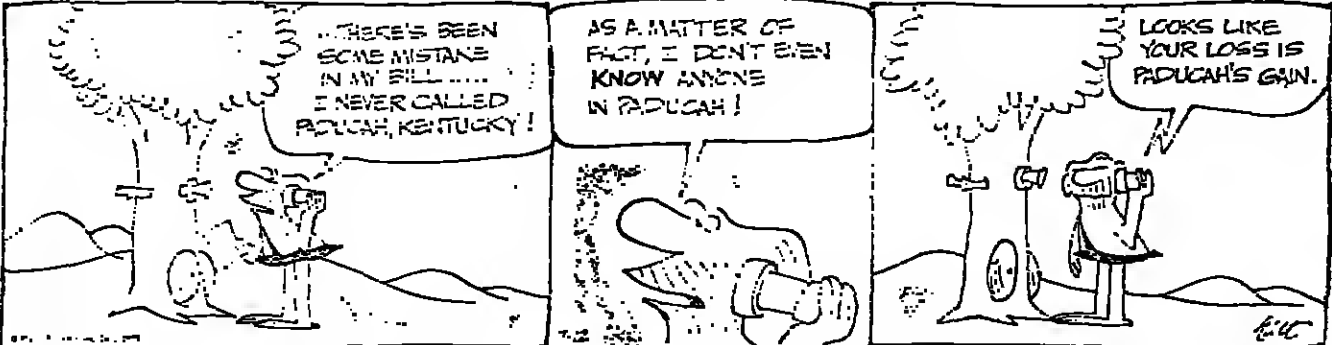
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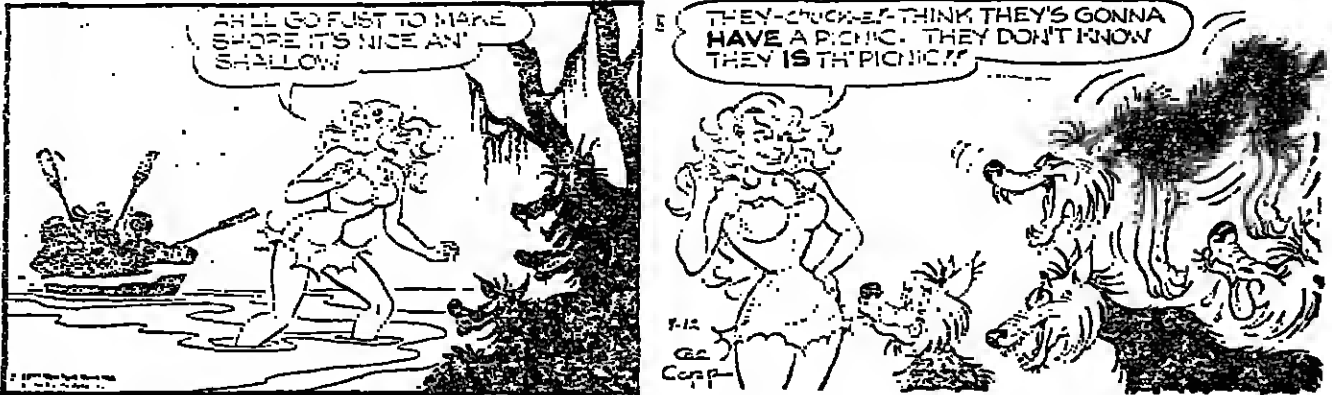
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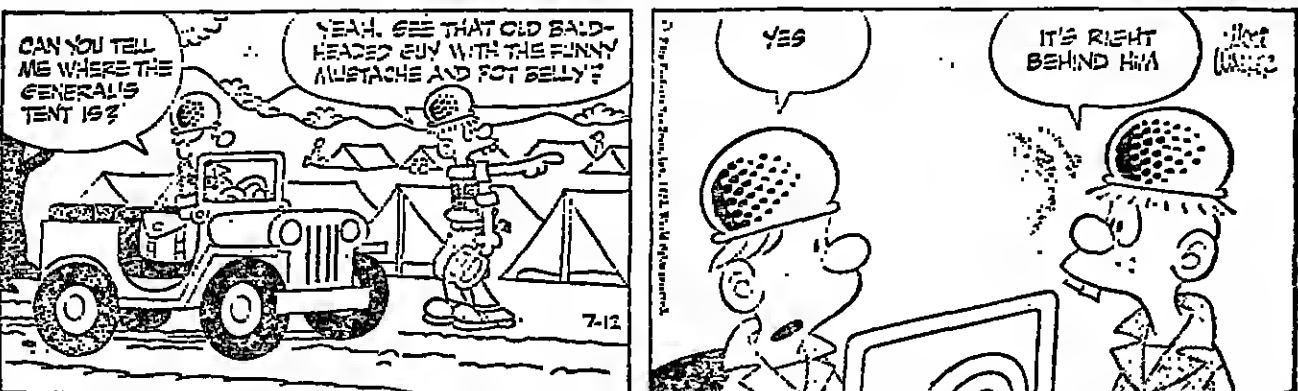
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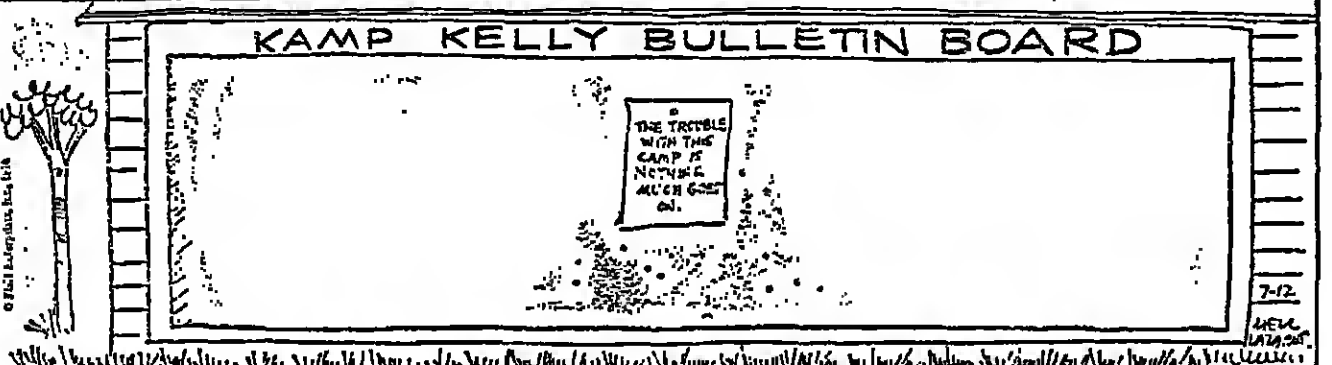
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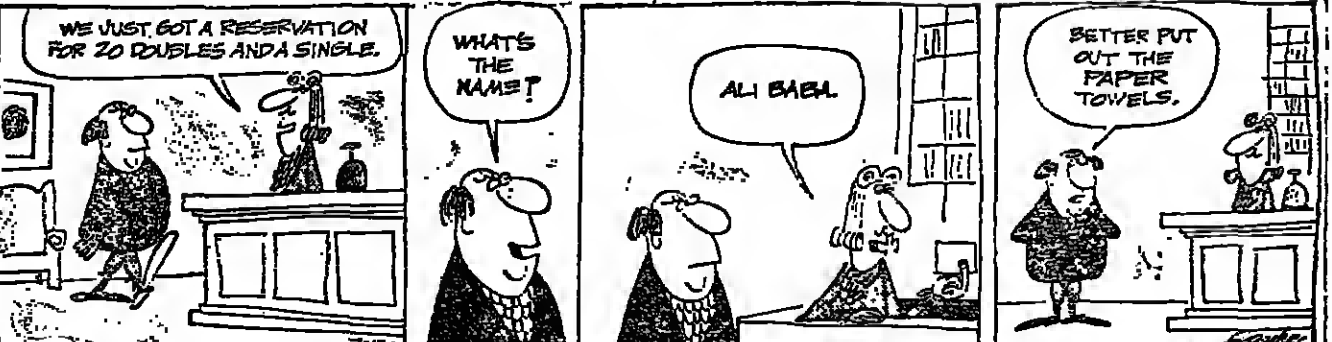
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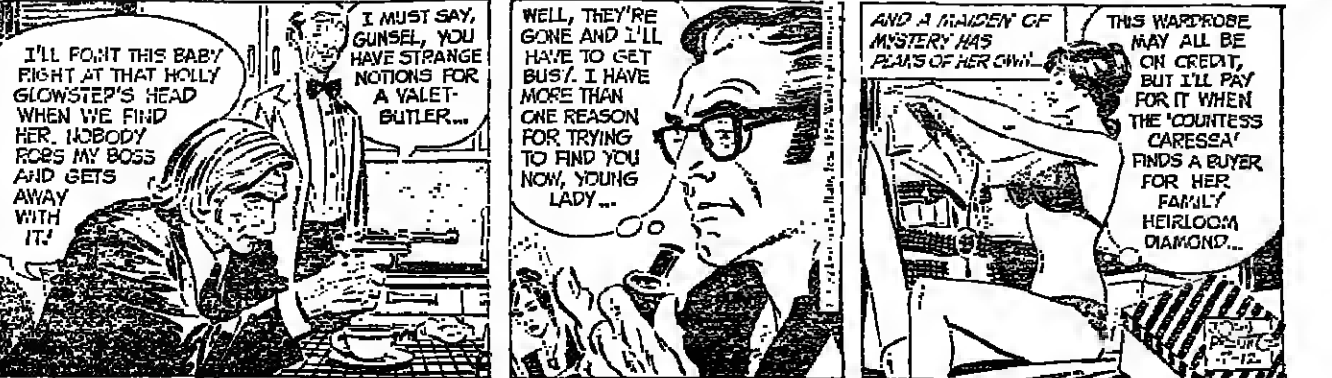
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In recent years many American experts have adopted the opening-hand habits of the Italians, who tend to lead the second-highest of worthless holdings. The advantage of this style over the traditional fourth best rule is shown in the diagrammed deal from the World Team Olympiad.

Playing against the Netherlands, Bobby Wolff of the Aces found himself in a normal contract of four hearts. The Italian-style bidding he uses with Jim Jacoby required North to rebid spades instead of raising hearts.

The Dutch West, a traditionalist in opening leads, led the club two with disastrous results. When dummy played low, East had to allow for the possibility that his partner had led from the queen. He put up the king, setting up the club suit for the declarer.

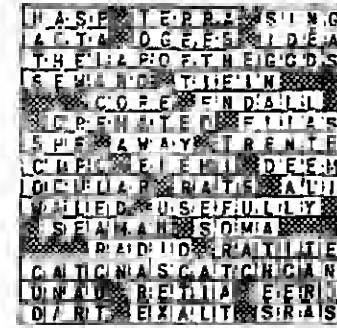
After winning the club ace, South led a diamond to the queen. West took his ace and

NORTH		EAST	
♠ KQ154		♠ A10732	
♥ A92		♥ 8	
♦ Q		♦ J972	
♣ J1043		♣ K87	
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ 8		♠ K1543	
♥ Q1076		♥ K10864	
♦ A53		♦ AQ	
♣ 9652		♣ K87	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 3 N.T. Pass 4 ♥ Pass Pass

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JUMBLE game interface with word lists and a cartoon illustration.

Word lists: ECHLE, MOBOL, CLENET, AEMBLE.

Cartoon: A man is in a car, looking at a tree. He says: 'SOUNDS LIKE A BIT OF A NUT IN THE ARMY.'

BOOKS

IN HIDING
The Life of Manuel Cortes

By Ronald Fraser. Pantheon Books. 238 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

UNKNOWN to his neighbors, a man—a political fugitive—hid out in a small village in Spain for 30 years, emerging only twice as he changes houses. Sunday supplement stuff you would think—an item for Believe It or Not.

But Manuel Cortes's withdrawal from the world was not a stunt. It was the extreme gesture of a free man in an oppressive society. His story is now told in the words of the simple people who lived it—Manuel himself, his wife, Juliana, and their daughter, Maria—drawn from them by Ronald Fraser, an editor of New Left Review. Through the microcosmic lives of this family and their village flow the currents of 20th-century Spanish history.

Manuel Cortes was born in 1905. The village of Miras, Andalusia where he grew up, was, like most Spanish villages, gripped in the vise of an inexorable poverty. There were a few large landowners, many more small-holders and tenant farmers and a large landless proletariat who depended upon jobs as day laborers.

These laborers averaged about 3.5 pesetas a day, when they worked, which was at most half the time. Juliana estimates that her own family of three needed 3 or 4 pesetas a day to live on.

Manuel grew up under the monarchy. Then the village was ruled by a political boss, usually a large landowner. Elections were a charade, and the boss could do pretty much as he wanted with the town, skimming off graft from the top.

Manuel had to quit school in his early teens, although he was a bright student, and worked as a barber from morning until dark, seven days a week. But he did not allow this grueling life to deaden an incipient vision of social justice. He became, inevitably, a Democratic Socialist (he thought Communism autocratic) and a leader in organizing the day laborers and tenant farmers.

In 1931, after being prepped up by a string of dictators, the monarchy fell. A Socialist-Radical coalition was elected to the village council, and Manuel became deputy mayor. The republic instituted some reforms, in which Manuel enthusiastically participated—free elections, new schools, land reform.

But unrest continued; the Republican government's land reforms merely scratched the scab of the region's pulsating poverty. The dictator Lleroux reigned for a time and was overthrown in the popular front electoral victory of 1936. Manuel became mayor of Miras and tried to prevent rising bands of leftist extremists from killing off "reactionaries."

At the war's end, Menocal home only to discover that Pulangit enemies were in for him. Although he had nothing to do with the ex that occurred under the po front—indeed had opposed—as mayor and as a Soc he was marked for vengeance. Realizing that escape was his only chance, he hid himself on the of his return in a small, in a picked-up cupboard, father's tavern. He did not that it was the bennam an exile that was to last years.

For two years he used the ing place in the wall, where barely had room to stand, ing only at night. His si peasant wife took over the port of the family and the he of preserving his secret before world. She scratched out: ing buying eggs from farmers and selling them nearby city. She was wai harassed and questioned by local Guardia Civil.

The family survived "hunger years," 1940 to 1942 the constant fear. Their side of living improved after the and they moved to larger b Manuel spent his days bir the local grass that his wife reading women's romances, ing through the crack in shutter, listening to the ra

Finally, in 1968, the F government declared a g amnesty and, on unsteady because he had not worn in 30 years, Manuel Cortes ed out of his house a free—or as free as a man can modern Spain. Miras's a mayor said to him wenda "In your house all this well... imagine being sh 30 years for nothing, just i kien!"

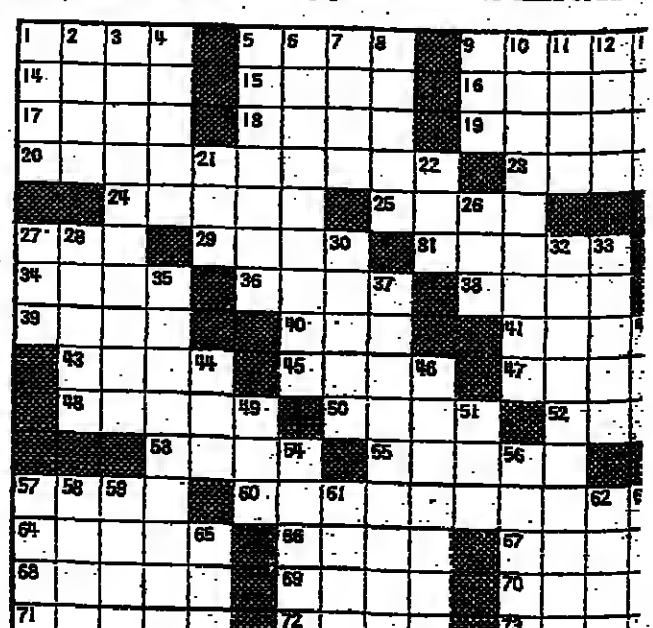
Manuel's "idea" was preserved for 30 years, the of another Spain, a viciy the dead that outlived its e tion day, numbered in solita these years. His Social: i had been silenced in the ing years, and Manuel for younger generation that politically lobotomized. On clandestine Spanish Comm have preserved their foil says. Are they waiting heard when their own per: biding" is up?

Mr. Lingeman reviews too The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will H

- ACROSS
- 1 Foolish
 - 5 Deck cleaner
 - 9 Tree of Southwest
 - 14 ...breve
 - 15 Soviet river
 - 16 South African P.M.
 - 17 Expresses
 - 18 Greasy-spoon sign
 - 19 Clear air
 - 20 Move on
 - 23 Urges
 - 24 Accumulations
 - 25 Young scamp
 - 27 Be overdrawn
 - 28 Blends together
 - 31 Take a picture
 - 34 Birds of myth
 - 38 Eastern weight
 - 38 (burden of proof)
 - 39 Betty of cartoons
 - 40 Court
 - 41 Latin abbr.
 - 43 Fire arrester
 - 45 Greek temple
 - 47 Chaser
 - 48 Young codfish
- DOWN
- 2 Small amount
 - 3 Turkish regiment
 - 3 Scram
 - 4 Inclination
 - 5 Dark horse
 - 6 Tires out
 - 7 Korean town
 - 8 Fundamental
 - 9 Latin-book word
 - 10 Idler
 - 11 Lily plant
 - 12 "Magic Mountain" author
 - 13 Persons
 - 21 Turn left
 - 22 Photo, to
 - 26 Conductance unit
 - 27 Globe
 - 28 Kennel sound
 - 30 Frames glasses
 - 32 In the open
 - 33 Hebrew letter
 - 35 Initiator of action
 - 37 Taxpayers' escape hatch
 - 42 Billiards won
 - 44 Vile del
 - 46 Waste materi
 - 49 Carriage
 - 51 Diplomat Ab
 - 54 Lethargy
 - 56 Plant disease
 - 57 Down with
 - 58 Make sour
 - 59 Russian girl's name
 - 61 Old part-song
 - 62 Russian river
 - 63 Biblical tower
 - 65 Kind of man



Observer

Mitchell-Nixon Papers

By Russell Baker

MIAMI BEACH.—Here is a letter somebody left in an unsealed envelope which was dropped in the lobby of the Attilla the Hun Hotel & Solarium Club Beach Palace:



Baker

Dear Dick:

As you suggested, I put on my Paul McCartney wig, a rented moustache and some blue jeans which Kleindienst got for me from one of the prison laundries, took a plane to Miami and checked into the Attilla the Hun Hotel & Solarium Club Beach Palace after explaining to Martha that it was really more in the nature of a vacation, which I really needed, than a continuation of my political work.

As you further suggested, I started immediately to try to find an answer to the question, what is the new politics? This I did by posing myself obviously between the entrance to the High Colono Room (Dancing Nightly to the Tunes of Irving Berlin) and a bronze victory bust of the Emperor Caracalla, or possibly Louis XIV, and addressing various persons among the thousands of hairy and dangerous-looking radicals who pass that point in the lobby at all hours of the day and night.

The answers were almost as curious as the people who uttered them.

"Look," one young man told me, "the new politics is when you want to change the world, and the other guys want you to leave the world alone. What do you do? You write a plank in the political platform. It says, 'We are going to change the world.'"

"Then you go to a big public hall you're rented, where there are a lot of cops and a lot of television cameras and you sit there all night arguing. Should the party declare that it's going to change the world, or shouldn't it?"

"About three or four o'clock in the morning, when the last television set in America has been turned off, you take a note. The side that wins loses at the side that loses. And then the side that loses says it is going to bolt the party. That is the new politics."

Dick, if that is the new politics, then what Barry and Nelson and all the rest of you were doing in San Francisco in 1964 was the new politics, and my advice would be to forget it.

However, I don't want to take

one man's word for it, so I asked another.

"Look," this chap told me, "the new politics is when you say, 'We're sick and tired of having the fate of the party settled by politicians in smoky rooms, so we're going to go to the people.' And then, after you've gone to the people, it turns out as usual—that nobody knows for sure what the people want. But you've got a lot of conflicting evidence."

"So you call in a lot of lawyers and they look at all the evidence, and tell you what it means and, therefore, what the party can do."

"Are you saying," I asked this fellow, "that the new politics is when the fate of the party is settled by lawyers in smoky rooms instead of by politicians in smoky rooms?"

"Exactly," he said.

Well, Dick, speaking frankly, I see nothing wrong with that. You and I are lawyers. I am tempted to say, "Better lawyers than politicians," but I know how you rely on your reputation for political acuity.

The third man I stopped was a particularly wild-looking bird. Almost certainly a college professor, I thought to myself, as I held him with my glittering eyes and rented moustache.

"Stop, my good man," I said, "and tell me what the new politics is."

"I haven't the time," he said. "Nor, for that matter, the knowledge. The truth is that I am not a politician, but a professor of mathematics and computer science."

In the new politics, it seems, disagreement about who should be allowed to speak for the people—a disagreement we often have, as you know, even in the old politics, not to mention the middle-aged politics—the argument is settled by mathematical formulas so complex that they can be solved only by professors of arithmetic.

In short, Dick, the new politics is nothing more than the old mathematics. You can do as you like, of course—you always do—but I think we should leave it to the Democrats. You know professors as well as I do.

Off now for an orange-juice-and-coconut-husk rubdown in the New Laui gymnasium. My best to you.

(Signed) John.

P.S. If Spiro could see all this hair down here he would go right off the scope.

That is the entire letter. Will the owner please claim it?

Navajo medicine man (lying on mattress) directs making of sand painting in ceremony to cure patient (upper right).



Preserving The Navajo Medicine Man

By John Noble Wilford

ROUGH ROCK, Ariz. (NYT)—A young Navajo, Steven Tsosie, was troubled with strange aches in his chest and arms, sometimes all over his body. He went to the hand trembler, an Indian diagnostician, and was told that some evil spirits had to be exorcised.

And so, not long ago, his family and many friends gathered on a dusty, sage-covered plain for the ritual of the *Shimay Way*.

Under the shelter of freshly cut cottonwood logs, they gathered on mutton, played cards on a blanket, spoke in low voices. Some of the women prepared colorful yarn for the prayer stick. The patient was and anxious, lay on a mattress in the log shelter waiting for the medicine man.

When the sun sank low over the sacred Black Mountains, and after they were sure the "Anglo stranger" had left, the medicine man began the three nights and days of ceremonial chants, songs, herb concoctions, sand paintings and prayers—a time of reassurance in communion with the holy gods of the Navajo religion, striving for harmony between the body and the mind.

It is too early to know if Mr. Tsosie was cured. But medicine men are reported to have cured people of facial tic, partial paralysis, dizziness, insomnia, and even schizophrenia.

For this reason, as well as to preserve a central figure in Navajo culture, the federal government has now stepped in as patron of the medicine men.

The National Institute of Mental Health is financing the training of new medicine men here on the Navajo reservation at the Rough Rock Demonstration School, a program that was recently praised at a meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

Earlier this month, with the profession on the verge of extinction, the first class of six new medicine men was graduated. Twelve trainees are enrolled in the three-year course for this September, two for each of the six medicine men who act as instructors.

John Dick, the 63-year-old Navajo who

directs the training program, learned against the pickup truck and, waiting for the "Toise ceremony" to begin, spoke of the importance of the medicine man as a combination of priest and country doctor, wise man, counselor and custodian of tradition among a nomadic people.

"Navajo doctors are completely different from white Anglo doctors," Mr. Dick said, speaking through his assistant and interpreter, Sam Begay. "Some white man's hospitals don't cure the Navajos. They treat the illness, not the person. After an operation, a Navajo often goes to his medicine man to be purified, to be treated psychologically as well as physically."

The training program was started three years ago when reservation leaders realized that the few remaining medicine men were growing old and younger Navajos were unable to assume the economic hardship of several years in training as apprentices.

Learning to be a medicine man is a full-time job.

One of the trainees is Sam Honie, a strong, stout man of 44 years, who was also waiting to observe the ceremony for Mr. Tsosie. The son of a medicine man, he said that "the people of the community asked me to train."

Most trainees are like Mr. Honie, in their forties or fifties. Only when they have demonstrated their maturity in the many tests of life are Navajos considered ready to help others as medicine men.

Mr. Honie is learning a ceremony called the Arrow Shooting Way, one of about 50 traditional rituals the Navajos have for various afflictions of the body and mind.

The Arrow Shooting Way ceremony, Mr. Honie said, is used "to purify one who is troubled because he has come in contact with a 'lightning-struck object'—lightning being considered one of the fundamental causes of fear and anxiety."

Like most medicine men, Mr. Honie will probably never learn more than two or three complete ceremonies. They are that intricate. Full ceremonies can last from three to nine days and nights.

The medicine men must learn by rote hundreds of chants and songs, perfecting not only the words but the nuances of

their healing symbolism. They must learn the uses of some 150 to 200 pharmacological herbs. They must develop the skill of blending different colored sands that they will yet trickle out of their hands to form paintings on the dirt floor, each painting representing a religious hero's journey on behalf of the patient.

To graduate from the Rough Rock school, the trainees must perform one complete ceremony to perfection. If the medicine man commits an error, the Navajos believe, he could do the patient serious harm.

Mr. Dick said that in a year a medicine man would probably conduct 30 or more ceremonies for which the patient's family would pay him anywhere from \$30 to \$350 depending on the family's means and the length and complexity of the ritual. However, custom prevents the medicine man from amassing great wealth. If he does, he may be accused of causing illness to collect fees, which could lead to his ostracism.

Dr. Robert I. Bergman, a psychiatrist with the government's Indian Health Service at Window Rock, Ariz., praised Navajo medicine and the training program in a report presented at the recent annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

What particularly impressed Dr. Bergman was a reported curing of a schizophrenic woman. In his explanation of the successful treatment, the medicine man, Tom Large Whiskers, showed an understanding of unconscious processes along the same lines as modern psychoanalysis.

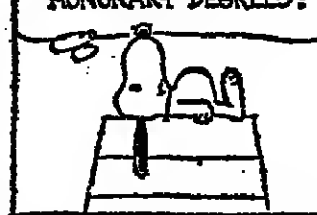
"I don't know what you learned from books," the medicine man said, "but what I learned from my grandfather is that there is a part of the mind that is outside the person, and which the person does not really know about. That is the part of the mind that is most important in determining whether somebody becomes well or remains sick."

"If a medicine man can't cure a patient," Mr. Honie the trainee said, "maybe he has to see a doctor. If a doctor can't cure a patient he should refer him to a medicine man."

PEOPLE: University of California Amends an Oversight

Remember when Charlie Brown's pet beagle, Snoopy, complained (LIT, June 30) that another June had passed without his receiving an honorary university degree from the University of California at Berkeley (Graduate Division) has rectified the oversight, naming him "assistant dean in charge of canine and related programs" and a dog house-sized certificate of appointment made out to "Snoopy Beagle Schulz" was sent to the creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, Charles Schulz.

ANOTHER JUNE HAS PASSED AND I DIDN'T GET ANY HONORARY DEGREES!



more or less the same boy. If say was expecting to receive a honorary driving permit when he turned 16. Last November when he was 15, John bought a bike and got a provisional license. But 10 days before birthday, the minimum age for a motorcycle was raised to 16, and a court ruled John must back his license and wait a year.

A classified ad in a Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper: "A gray and white female answers to electric can open."

Britain's oldest citizen, Alice Stevenson, celebrated 111th birthday Monday with a big dish of strawberries and cream at an old people's home where she lives in Sutton, near London. She also received a 111-bouquet of carnations.

FIRE TRAP: A fire in a Walla Walla, Wash., flunked an inspection by the chief, George Williams, who to "the boards are rotten and wiring is not good."

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania is resisting a request that three members of a Klinghoffer family file in the Philadelphia district claiming that Klinghoffer's fieldman isn't their real name.

But Sarah T. Shore, Ray C. Weiler and Richard C. V. have asked the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to order Bell to list the names of its members of some nameless religious "congregation." Mr. Shore wants to be listed as Mrs. Zephaniah Klinghoffer; Mr. Weiler as Mrs. Zephaniah Klinghoffer; and Mr. V. as Mrs. Zephaniah Klinghoffer.

Incidental information from New Zealand: Because more than a married woman, some couple are finding it profitable to stay unwed. The difference comes out to \$438.50 a year, making the wages of sin \$3.40 (more or less) a week.

HOPES DASHED: For English schoolboy John Kinsey and approximately 1,999 others, in

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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Come and learn how over 40,000 Americans have become more effective

This proven S.I.V.A. method has been featured in articles in the N.Y. Times, Newsweek, Life, and other national magazines and many others.

The DIRECTOR OF ALPHABETICS Inc. of N.Y. will be in New York City for a series of classes.

Course begins July 21 at 8 Avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, Paris 16.

For further information and advance registration, please call: 22-22-22.

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMITTEE

invites you to hear Democratic

Candidate, Senator J. Edgar Hoover,

at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, July 12, 1972, at 8:00 P.M.

Admission: Free. Reservations: 212-633-1234.

FREE YOUR AUTO, HOME, OFFICE

from fire, theft, flood, and

other risks. Call: 212-633-1234.

CHAZ CHASE is still going crazy

at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, July 12, 1972, at 8:00 P.M.

Admission: Free. Reservations: 212-633-1234.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Wed.

8 P.M. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, July 12, 1972, at 8:00 P.M.

Admission: Free. Reservations: 212-633-1234.

BRITISH & AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN

clubs meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, July 12, 1972, at 8:00 P.M.

Admission: Free. Reservations: 212-633-1234.

GERMAN: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

ITALY: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

NETHERLANDS: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

SPAIN: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

U.S.A.: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: Mr. Maden White, 1, (Tel. 42-44-66).

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